The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,769. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town,..... Rs. 52 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SCOTT—MARSHALL—April 19th, at the Free Church, Bombay, by the Revd. D. C. Boyd, Major Winckworth Scott, Commandant H. M.'s 20th Regiment N. I., to Eliza Catharine, youngest daughter of the late Claud Marshall, Esq., of Grenock N. B.

DEATHS.

DEW—April 19th, at the European General Hospital, of Cholera, William E. Dew, Constable in the Mounted Police, aged 31 years.

ROBERTS—April 19th, at the European General Hospital, of Paralysis, George Roberts, late Gaoler at Mysore, aged 53 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

DUNNE—At Dacca, on the 4th April, the wife of A. D. Dunne, Esq., of a son.

THOMAS—At 2 Russell Street, Calcutta, on the 7th April, the wife of Lt. R. M. B. Thomas, 10th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

HALSEY—At Benares, on the 6th April, the wife of W. S. Halsey, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

McCLELAND—GORDON—At St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, by the Revd. F. F. Mazuchelli, D. D., John McCleland, M. D., Inspector General of Hospitals, Lower Provinces, to Sophy Rosina, the only child of the late Revd. Ed. Gordon, of Glasgow.

PENWICK—LINDSTEDT—At St. John's, Calcutta, on the 9th April, by the Revd. Robert Blandy, M. A., George Roe Fenwick, Esq., late Captain 93rd Highlanders, to Susannah Maria, relict of the late Reverend F. W. Lindstedt, D. D.

DEATH.

MARSHALL—At Calcutta, on the 6th April, Emie Mary, daughter of E. H. Marshall, Commander Ship *King Arthur*, aged 11 months.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch.

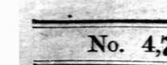
For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

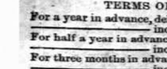
MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 864 Tons Register, G. N. LIVESAY, Commander, has one large after Cabin disengaged. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain LIVESAY on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



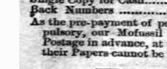
THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain BRISTOW on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.



THE A 1 Ship COUNTESS RUSSELL, 965 Tons register, Captain J. THOMSON, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Countess Russell*.

FOR CALCUTTA.
(Calling on the Malabar Coast should sufficient inducement offer.)

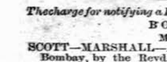


THE First-class British Ship KRISHNA, 511 tons, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or passage apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th April 1864.

FOR HAVRE.

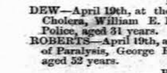
THE first-class French Ship "DUC DE MAGENTA," 558 tons, Captain DERANJO, will have quick despatch *via* Kurrachee. For freight apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Duc de Magenta*.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS

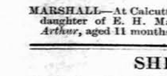


THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast, on 1st May, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time leaving Cochin on 8th May.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Beypore by this opportunity.

The Steam Ship *India*, 1100 tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta, on 15th May at noon.

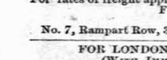
STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 H. P., Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 16th instant, with Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday.....22nd April..TELEGRAPH..... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday.....26th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.
Friday.....29th „ TELEGRAPH..... at 2 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday.....22nd April...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 11 A. M.
Tuesday.....26th „ TELEGRAPH..... at 1 P. M.
Friday.....29th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at 5 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freights &c., apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Wednesday. 20th April....MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Thursday.... 5th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday..... 20th May.....MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Wednesday.. 8th June.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Monday.....25th April....MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 10th May....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday.....26th May....MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday.. 15th June....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWILLEN, Commander, will leave after the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship SALSETTE, 1,491 Tons and (400 H. P.,) Captain H. W. KING, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 29th April, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

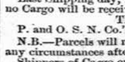
Last Shipping day, Tuesday the 26th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 19th April, 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 2 P. M. on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship ORISSA, 1,646 Tons and (300 H. P.,) Captain A. PARISH, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 29th April, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium not in the ship on the 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 19th April, 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Henry Moore*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of their owners. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after leaving the Ship's deck.

13th April 1864. R. F. SCALE, Master.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Kate Gregory*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods forthwith, failing which, they will be landed at the Consignee's risk and expense. The Captain will not be answerable for any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, D. TAYLOR, master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain TAYLOR will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.
Bombay, 16th April 1864.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per MONARCHY, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain in any Boats that may come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain A. DAY will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have once left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to us to be countersigned.

MAHOMED, PEREIRA & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

NOTICE—"SEBASTIAN CABOT"—The above vessel having arrived yesterday, Consignees of Cargo by her are urgently requested to second the Agents' efforts to despatch the Ship, by signing without delay, when presented to them, the Average Bond now being circulated and further by paying into the Agents' hands the required amount of Deposit on their goods, which are readily ascertained by a reference to the Manifest which accompanies the Bond.

Consignees are also requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain STEELE will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents for Owners of the *Sebastian Cabot*.
Bombay, 15th April 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY HUBBARD is admitted a Partner in our Firm.
Hongkong, 22nd February 1864. DENT & Co.

WANTED, a competent BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTS CLERK. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply with Testimonials to "X.," office of this paper.

WANTED, A MESS MAN for the Scinde Horse Mess. For particulars, apply to the PRESIDENT MESS COMMITTEE, S. H., Acoolah.

WANTED.—An Assistant GODOWN-KEEPER of experience, who has also some knowledge of Produce. Written applications to be sent to.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate rates. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Branch of this Bank will be opened in Calcutta on 1st May proximo, under the charge of MR. J. M. ALEXANDER.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

IN consequence of the departure to Europe of Mr. Francis Argus Spencer, the Power of Attorney held by him to sign our Firm by procuration ceases from this date.

HORMUSJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & Co.
Bombay, 14th April 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—
From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.
For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.
From Bombay to Singapore.
For eight time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th April 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. S. MASCHKE,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 14th March 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CONTRACT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF PASSENGER STATION AND GOODS SHED AT KURJUT.—The Committee of Directors will receive Tenders for the construction of a Passenger Station, and Goods Shed Platforms and Porters' Huts at Kurjut.

Drawings, specifications, and conditions of Contract can be seen on application at the Office of the Company's Chief Resident Engineer, Grant Road.

Tenders sealed superscribed "Tenders for Works at Kurjut," must be lodged with the undersigned by noon of WEDNESDAY, the 20th April 1864.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
G. A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 8th April 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—A Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, may communicate by address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built in a row. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 4 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—
Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. W. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએન્ટલ શીપ્ઓનીગ એશોશીએશન
(લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિયંટલ શિપકોનીંગ આસોશિયેશન લિમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

THE undersigned have this day commenced business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS in connection with Messrs. Robinson Brothers of Liverpool, and Messrs. Robinson & Co. of Bombay.

C. I. ROBINSON & Co.
Madras, 34, 2nd Line Beach, 4th April 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT THOMAS CROSSLEY was this day admitted a partner in our Firm at this port and at Kurrachee.
Bombay, 13th April 1864. PASSMORE & Co.

With reference to the above notice, the business hitherto conducted by the undersigned will from this date be transferred to Messrs. PASSMORE & Co.
Bombay, 13th April 1864. CROSSLEY & Co.

MR. E. LARTER has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken over the business of the *Cambridge Hotel*, Forbes Street, where he hopes to realise the same patronage this Hotel has hitherto enjoyed.

Mr. E. L. will spare no efforts to make his friends comfortable, and gain their approbation.

Tiffins as usual, daily, at half-past one.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TO SHAREHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shares in this Company, on which the 3rd Call of Rs. 50 per Share is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on or before WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, will be liable to be forfeited in accordance with Clause 17 of Table B. Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Bombay, 7th April 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
તીનાવેલ્લી પ્રેસ કંમ્પેની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)
વેસ્ટરન ઇનડીઆ શીપ કમ્પેની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) (LIMITED.)
Capital.....£2,000,000 = 100,000 SHARES.
Solicitor in Bombay.—W. H. Crawford, Esq.
Agents—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Agencies in Bombay give notice that they are authorized to treat with persons requiring Loans on the security of Land or Household Property.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Under distinguished patronage.

THURSDAY, 21ST APRIL 1864,
AND
MONDAY, 25TH APRIL 1864.

MISS EMMA GRATTAN,
assisted by the
AMATEURS OF H. M.'s 28TH REGIMENT,
will give a series of
PERFORMANCES FOR HER FAREWELL BENEFIT.

On each of the above evenings will be presented for the *first time* in Bombay, with *entirely new scenery*, the startling and effective Drama in three Acts entitled

THE SOMNAMBULIST,
OR
THE PHANTOM OF THE VILLAGE.

Ernestine.....Miss Grattan.

Gems and Selections from the Opera
LA SONNAMBULA
will be played in the above Pieces.

To conclude with, by particular request, the Musical Vaudeville entitled

THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

Gertrude with Songs. { To-morrow will be Market Day. / I don't think I'm Ugly. / I've no Money. / Stolen Kisses are the Sweetest. } Miss Grattan

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.....Rs. 5
Dress Circle.....Rs. 4 | Upper Circle.....Rs. 2
Stalls ..... „ 3 | Pit ..... „ 1

N. B.—With the kind permission of Major ROBERTS and the Officers of H. M.'s 28th Regiment the Band will be in attendance.

Performance to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*; also at the doors of the Theatre on the night of performance.

For further particulars see Bills.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED.)—PRESS HOUSE TO BE ERECTED AT KURRACHEE.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Press House with Engine and Boiler House, Fence and Entrance Lodge in the Seri Quarter, Kurrachee.

Forms of tender, conditions of contract, specification, and schedules of prices, can be obtained on application to Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., the Agents to the Company at Kurrachee, or to the undersigned.

Drawings and abstracts of quantities may be seen at the Office of the Agent at Kurrachee from the 1st to the 10th April, and at the Office of the undersigned from the 14th to the 30th April.

Tenders to be lodged with the Agents at Kurrachee on or before the 25th April or with the undersigned on or before the 1st May 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, and which has carried on the business of Shipbuilders and General Agents at Poona, Secunderabad, and Bombay, under the style of HUNT, MONNET & Co., has this day been dissolved.

All the existing liabilities of the firm will be discharged, and all the Outstandings of the Firm received by the undersigned JAMES HUNT.—Dated this 13th day of April 1864.

J. HUNT.
G. MONNET.

અખર અતરેથી આપવામાં આવેચકે નીચે ચ હી કરનારાઓ પુણા ચીકેંદરાબાદ અને બુધઇ મ ધે હનંત મનિકનાં નામથી દુકાનદારીનો લીબાણ કરનારાઓનો અને જેનરલ આદતીઆઓનો જે ધંધો ચલાવતા હતા તેઓ આજ હોને જુદા પડીઆ છે.

એ પેઢીદ્વારા હાલમાં જે કાંઇ દેવુછે તે નીચે ચ હી કરનારો મી० જેમ્સ હનત આપશે તેમજ ચ મી હુગરોણી વજુલ કરશે.

જે० હનત અને
જી ગ્રોનેત.
મુંબઇની તા० ૧૩ મી અપરેલ ૧૮૬૪.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE; INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, SHIPS, AND MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—MR. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN
Poona, MR. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 31st March 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have for Sale on Commission, a very superior double-barrelled breach-loading Sporting Gun, by Adams, in leather case with implements complete, and 1,000 patent Caps and Cartridges.—Price Rs. 500.

The above is the property of an officer who has left the Ship for England, and the Gun may be in every respect relied on.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following extra supply of Letts' DIARIES have just been received:—

Letts' Diary No. 2 H.
Do. No. 3
Do. No. 8
Do. No. 8 With Lock and Key.
Do. No. 9
Do. No. 10
Do. No. 11
Do. No. 12
Do. No. 13
Do. No. 31 Scribbling.
Do. No. 32 Interleaved.
Do. No. 33 Do.
Do. No. 35 Do.
Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received on Commission Salon Ivory carved Chess Board purchased from the Exhibition of 1862 where it gained the prize, and the only one of its kind made or likely to be made except to special order. It is manufactured of the best Indian Ivory with squares of Ivory and Ebony: the Chessmen are red and white Ivory, Staunton patterns. Price of Board and Men Rs. 500.

The above is well worthy the attention of Rajas and wealthy Natives as a splendid specimen of English workmanship.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER VINING AND CO.

THE following new Carte De Visites (colored) have just been received per post.

Princess of Wales and Queen.....Rs. 3 8
Princess Arthur ..... „ 2 8
Duke of Cambridge..... „ 2 8
Princess Clotilde Coburg Gothe..... „ 2 8
Princess Fanny Lichtenstein ..... „ 2 8
Countess DeGrey and Ripon..... „ 2 8

THACKER VINING Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

BRACELETS.

A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1320 ... ...Rs. 320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110 125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,100 125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies ... 125

BROOCHES.

A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087 85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057 66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,057 80
The same set with emeralds 86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cut emerald garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126. 130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059. 110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025. 65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,805. 60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant, cup stone aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180 85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085 64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets 54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,036 75
SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and 45

EAR DROPS.

Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074. 50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds 70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032 39
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082... 32
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091 24
Ditto, No. 1071 20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071 20
Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012 26
Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012 26
Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021 16
Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022 ... ...and 28
Earrings, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 3-12 per pair.
Mourning Brooches plaited fitted with hair box, Rs. 10 Rs. 10-8, 15 ... ...and 18

LOCKETS.

A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034. 50
A chased pocket book pocket containing spaces for four portraits, No. 1,007 75
A single Locket embossed and set with four large pearls and emerald centre, No. 1,074... 55
A richly chased single Locket for the neck having raised flower with emerald bud, No. 1,032 27
A richly engraved double Locket with dark blue enamel horse shoe ornament set with 11 pearls, No. 1,034 50
A ditto, ditto, enamelled Alhambra design, No. 1,001. 50
A ditto, ditto, grapes and vine leaves, No. 1,052 ... 28
A ditto ditto engine turned and enamelled floral design, No. 1,071, bright gold 20
A ditto ditto chased smallersize 22
A ditto ditto enamelled Damon pattern No. 26. 16
A ditto ditto small size no enamel, No. 17 ... 10
Bright gold Book Lockets for 2 portraits, Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 10-8 ... ... and 14
Ditto ditto oval and circular double Lockets, Rs. 10 & 18
Ditto ditto blue enamel Cross 3
An onyx Locket set in gold, snake pattern 28
Ditto ditto smaller 16

WRIST STUDS AND SHIRT STUDS.

Onyx Wrist Studs mounted in gold 24
——— Shirt Studs do. per set of 3 12
——— do. round enclosed backs for double use 15
——— oval pattern 12
White Cornelian rich gold mounted 11
——— plain 30
Red Coral do. cup set enchased margin... 35
Enchased Gold Wrist Studs per pair Rs. 28 and ... 18
Shirt Studs do. set ... ...

RINGS AND SWIVELS FOR CHAINS AND CHARMS.

Spring Rings, solid gold at Rs. 3-8 and 4 each.
Swivels do. do. Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and 5-8 each.

SCARF RINGS.

Scarf Rings with susp. and line enamel rnamen set with 2 brilliants 40
Ditto with blue enamel scroll set ith turquoises and pearls 32

CROSSES.

Of richly chased gold with single pearl 16

NECKLETTS.

Of gold, various pattern and weights, Rs. 18, 25 and ... 26

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sizes.
Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.
Ginger Tumbridge.
Rich Arrowroot.
Plain „
Coffee „
Cracknell.
Fancy Cracknell.
Desserts.
Vanilla.
Maccaroons.
Ratafias.
Victorias.
Fancy Machine.
Queen's.
Picnics.
½ Abernethey.
½ Captain.
Traveller's.
Cabin.
Spicenuts.
Ginger Nuts.
German

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED AN APPOINTMENT with a Firm or Company in Bombay, by a Gentleman who has first class testimonials, has had considerable mercantile experience, and can offer good references in Bombay. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," at the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ANDIAROO DADABHOY PESTONJEE BUROOCHA has contracted with ANDIAROO HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE BEELLIA, to sell to him all that piece or parcel of land, with a messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Pallow Road, without the Fort, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 73. Any and all person or persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, on the said property, are required to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim there may be.

KELLY & HORE,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

Bombay Green, 19th April 1864.

NOTICE.—WANTED CONSIGNEES of the undermentioned marks on board the SULTANA, all which packages, or any portion thereof not claimed by noon will be landed at their owners risk and expense and placed in the Custom-house godown :—

P	J&S	HEP	AL	
B	C B	RS&Co.	S B	PHS
9453	24	H L G	HCRL	M R B C
B W & Co.	D	HAC	TRF	
EWS		CS&Co.		

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the *Sultana*.

Bombay, 20th April 1864.

NOTICE, SECOND ISSUE.—As the Deed of Accession to the Company's Deed of Settlement must be despatched to London by the last mail in May all those Shareholders who have not already signed it, are requested to call at the Bank and do so at their earliest convenience. Only those shareholders who have signed the Deed can be recognised as Shareholders.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Acting Agent.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Bombay, 19th April 1864.

FOR SALE—
Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

FLEETER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Borce Bunder, 19th April 1864.

TO LET, very comfortable QUARTERS for one or two Gentlemen at No. 12, Gilder Street, near the B. B. & C. I. Station, Tardeo.

18th April 1864. THOMAS GAYNOR.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to

17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co. beg to bring to the notice of their Patrons and the Public generally the arrival of large and superior selections of the following, all of which are ready for inspection :—

WALL PAPERS—In every good style known, some of the patterns were shown in the Exhibition of 1862.

GLASSWARE—Gilt, stained, cut, and engraved in very rich styles.

MIRRORS—Of all sizes and very elegant gilt frames.

PHOTOGRAPHIC articles recently arrived viz.,
Chemicals, best Albuminized Paper, Mahogany and Rosewood Stereoscopes, Carte-de-Visite Pictures, Stereoscopic Views and Colored Pictures, Cart-de-Visite Morocco Leather Frames, Gold Lockets, &c. &c. selected by Mr. Sykes when in England.

Hummum Street.

IN THE PRESS, and will be published shortly, a HUMOROUS SKETCH, in 18 pp. small quarto, entitled—

VERY WILD SPORT IN THE EAST,
By JINGO!
WITH NINE ILLUSTRATIONS,
By JOVE!!

Son front large est arme de cornes menacantes ;
Tout son corps est couvert d'ecailles jaunissantes ;
Indomtable taureau, dragon impetueux,
Sa crompe se recourbe en replis tortueux.

RACINE (*Phedre*).

"LATET ANGUIS IN HERBA."

Registered under Act XX. of 1847.

PRICE.—Rs. 2 *per copy, prepaid to any part of India.*
24 Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.

COPLEY'S MONTHLY GUIDE (APRIL) TO INDIAN RAILWAYS, Steam Navigation, &c. &c. &c. Price 12 annas.

POSTAL GUIDE (third edition, revised and enlarged, with Map,) containing the chief public Regulations of the Post Office, Telegraph, and Railways, Directions of the Bengal Army, with other useful information much required by the Residents of Outstations in India. Compiled from available materials by F. J. JORDAN, Postmaster, Cawnpore.—Price in Stamps, Rs. 1½.

THE MADRAS ARMY LIST, corrected to 31st March. Rs. 4.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, do. Rs. 3½.

THE ROYAL ARMY LIST for March. Rs. 1½.

24 Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. —The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company hereby give notice, that in consequence of the great difficulties existing in the collection of Cotton over the Thull Ghaut, they will not receive any *unpressed* Cotton for conveyance at any station on the North Eastern portion of the Railway from and after THURSDAY the 5th day of May next until further notice.

The Bhore Ghaut Incline being open for Traffic, the Company will continue to receive unpressed Cotton for conveyance from the South Eastern portion of the Railway, viz. Sholapoor, Barsee Road, Decksal and Poona stations up to the 30th of May next, inclusive, when they will cease to receive any more for conveyance until further notice.

Notice is also hereby given, that in the present season the Railway Company will be prepared to give a preference in transit to Cotton that is fully pressed over that which is unpressed, from all stations where Cotton is received on the Railway.

By the term "pressed Cotton" is not meant such bales as are ordinarily received from Broach and Dhollera, but bales such as those now ordinarily shipped to England from Bombay.

JOHN BROUGHTON, General Manager.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held at the office of Messrs. ROPER, PRICE & Co., Managers and Permanent Directors, Church Lane, at 3 P. M. on the 15th April, the following Resolutions were proposed and carried :—

1. That the Report of the Managers and Permanent Directors be received and adopted.

2. That in accordance with the suggestion contained in the Report, the future management of the affairs of the Company be transferred to a Board of Directors assisted by Secretaries and Treasurers.

3. That Messrs. Hurgovondass Pranjeevondass, Pranjeevondass Hurgovondass, R. B. Price, and W. H. Crawford form the first Board of Directors of the Company, and that Messrs. Roper, Price & Co. be the Secretaries and Treasurers.

4. That the Secretaries and Treasurers be authorised to have Supplemental Articles of Association prepared imbodying the alterations which the change of management may render necessary or advisable, and do submit the same for the signature of the Shareholders.

Bombay, 16th April 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that another Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the office of the undersigned on MONDAY the 16th May at 3 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the above.

ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Managers and Permanent Directors.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th April 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 6	KURRACHEE	April 13
AGRA	April 14	LAHORE	Mar. 9
ALLAHABAD	April 14	LONDON	Mar. 25
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	Mar. 3
ALEXANDRIA	April 2	MADRAS	April 13
BANGALORE	April 15	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	April 11	MEERUT	April 12
CAPE	Mar. 3	OOTY	April 13
CEYLON	Mar. 28	PUNJAUB	Mar. 12
COCHIN	April 9	PENANG	April 11
DELHI	Mar. 7	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	April 1	SUEZ	Mar. 29
HONGKONG	April 1	SINGAPORE	April 9

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1864.

WHEN one recovers from the confusion of mind which the multiplicity of details in the Financial Statement occasions, one's first sensation is wonder at the frequent recurrence in the Budget of allusions, direct or indirect, to Bombay. Sir Charles Trevelyan would seem to have been speaking outwardly indeed to a Calcutta audience, but with no thought for any other part of India than this Western Presidency. We have nothing but Bombay—Bombay—from beginning to end of his statement : Bombay figures, Bombay arguments, Bombay arrogance, and we may even say a Bombay surplus. For, while on the one hand, if we admit that the deficit of more than a million sterling in the Opium Revenue is nominally to be placed to the debit of Bombay, still the real cause of that deficit is the refusal of the Finance Minister to adjust the duty to the market price of Opium on this side of India ; and, in compensation for the loss thus occasioned, it is certain that Bombay has contributed by far the greatest part, if not the whole, of the surplus revenue from the Land Tax and the Stamp Duties, which has enabled Sir Charles Trevelyan to present us with a tolerably satisfactory balance sheet for the year 1863-64. This would, no doubt, have been acknowledged but for the existence of what seems to be a personal antagonism between Sir Charles Trevelyan and Sir Bartle Frere, superadded to the jealousy which that decaying beauty, Calcutta, has always manifested of the more fresh and attractive charms of her youthful and perhaps somewhat presumptuous rival, Bombay. It is quite clear that to high officials in Calcutta Bombay must appear as pretentious, as fond of self-assertion, and as disagreeable as parvenus usually are ; but these defects of manner do not destroy our just claims to greater consideration at the hands of the Supreme Government and to a larger share of the loaves and fishes than have hitherto fallen to our lot. Bombay has played the part of Cinderella to the older Presidencies long enough, and is now fully entitled, having done so much of the dirty work, to enjoy some of the pleasures of Indian life. Such, it seems to us, might well be the substance of any reply Sir Bartle Frere may offer to the bitter criticisms of the Finance Minister. He might point out that, while laces upon lacs have been lavished in Bengal on every project which mere idleness, caprice, or vanity suggested, Bombay has been kept without the means of even building for herself public offices in which the business of administration might be conducted with decency and order. That this Presidency should have been so neglected in former days, when it was poor and dependent, showed only the selfishness of Calcutta ; that the neglect should be continued in our time, when Bombay has become the most flourishing province of the empire, when in proportion to population it yields a very much larger revenue to the State than that of any other Presidency, when its mercantile prosperity is the envy and admiration of the world, and all things tend to make its chief city the commercial and political capital of India, is an act of scandalous injustice which can spring from nothing but the dread which Calcutta feels of our growing wealth and greatness. Had Sir Bartle Frere urged these reasons in support of his demand for the increase of the grant for Public Works in Bombay, Sir Charles Trevelyan could not very easily have taken refuge in that economical argument which he uses to ridicule our Governor's policy, and by means of which he gains a logical, if not a complete and final, victory in the controversy with Sir Bartle Frere. For, though it is quite true that the rage for Public Works in Bombay is far too violent at present, and that, if Sir Bartle Frere were allowed to do all he wishes to accomplish, he would raise the price of labour and of all the necessaries of life in this Presidency to fabulous prices, and so make his name cursed instead of blessed by the people of Bombay ; yet, on the other hand, Western India has a long leeway to make up before she is placed on an equality with Calcutta and Madras in Public Works, and the country is now indebted to her in an enormous sum of money, the accumulations of years of partial government, during which her right to participate in the expenditure on works not of improvement only but of absolute necessity has been ridiculed or denied. It may be added, that Bombay is now quite strong enough to make good her claims ; and that Sir Charles Trevelyan will find it is one thing to bully a subordinate Governor who is ambitious of crowding into one year the works of a generation, and quite another to maintain in these days the old system of petting Bengal at the expense of all the rest of India.

Another part of the budget, in which the inspiration of Bombay makes itself felt, is the passage relating to the introduction of a gold currency into India. Sir Charles Trevelyan is fully aware of the advantages of a currency which would cause to cease the present abnormal value of silver in this country, and would be the means of establishing a "triangular trade" between India, Australia, and England which could be conducted without the interruption of those violent panics that now disturb the course of trade. It is somewhat remarkable that, although every man in India who has thought at all upon the subject is in favour of a gold as well as a silver currency for this country, not one writer or speaker has up to this time advocated the views of Mr. Cassels. It is generally acknowledged that, if gold were made a legal tender in India, the transactions of merchants would be greatly facilitated, and the exchange would not be subjected to those violent derangements which interfere with the regular course of commerce. But the proposal to abandon the coinage of rupees altogether, and to have a gold coinage supplemented only by petty silver tokens, is somewhat too radical even for financial reformers. Sir Charles Trevelyan very prudently contents himself with saying that in communication with the Secretary of State he will try to make arrangements for the introduction "of a gold currency" into India. He takes a very sensible view of the matter, neither exaggerating the benefits which a gold coinage would confer upon the country, nor concealing the difficulties which attend the substitution of gold for silver. The practical decision of the question, whether or not gold as well as silver should be a legal tender in India ? rests with Sir Charles Wood, and he has already declared in favour of the adoption of the English sovereign as the standard gold coin of this country. Sir Charles, as is usual with him, takes a strictly Imperial view of the question. We can conceive no higher financial object of ambition for the Secretary of State for this country than to make the coin which is the unit of English finance the principal coin in this empire. But it is necessary that the mistake which has been committed in Australia should be avoided here. Our sovereign ought to be identically the same, in value and appearance, as the English sovereign. Otherwise, instead of having one coin common to all divisions of the empire, and which, owing to the world-wide diffusion of British commerce, would soon come to be a coin of universal acceptation, we should have three sovereigns of various values,—and our trade would be injured, instead of being facilitated, by the adoption of a gold currency. It is satisfactory, at all events, to see that the initiative taken by Bombay in this matter has not been left unimproved by either the Home Government or the Government of India.

AMONG the subjects discussed between the Postmaster General and Mr. Bayley, one of the Directors of the P. and O. Company, during the recent visit of the latter to Bombay, was the improvement of the present method of landing the mails at the Apollo Bunder. The project of bringing out a small steamer to convey the mails from the P. and O. ship to the shore was finally pronounced useless, and abandoned, it being impossible for such a steamer to come alongside the present Pier, so that, if it were employed, reshipment into small boats would still be necessary. At the suggestion, however, of the Postmaster General, Mr. Bayley agreed to urge strongly on the attention of his fellow-Directors at home the advantages of a system of sea-sorting, which if adopted would shorten by two or three hours the time occupied in arranging the mails for delivery after the mail steamer has anchored in our harbour. But, to be of real use, this sorting must be done between Aden and Bombay, and not, as the people at home have proposed, between Malta and Alexandria, before the Austrian and Egyptian mails have been taken on board.

THE opponents of Government schools and colleges are jubilant over a discovery they have made, that, of the eight Graduates upon whom degrees were conferred at the Convocation of the University of Bombay last week, two only passed such an examination as according to the rules of the University qualified them for a degree ; and these two had been pupils of the Free General Assembly's Institution. All the candidates from the Government Colleges passed only by the grace of the Syndicate, who relaxed in their favour the strict letter of the rules. It is quite true that the two Free Institution men passed their examination without requiring to ask a grace from any one ; but in fairness it should be mentioned that they matriculated at the very first matriculation of the University, that they are four or five years older than the other Graduates of the present year, and that they are the only men whom the Free Institution, with all these years of extra preparation, has yet ventured to send up as candidates for degrees. On the other hand, there is this to be said in explanation of the seeming want of fitness of the Government College candidates. All the Elphinstone College men did remarkably well in their papers, but they did well enough in the other papers of the same branch of study to induce the Syndicate to accord them the grace which is usually granted in such examinations to men who only fail, and that not disgracefully, in one paper, while they do well in all the rest. The Poona College men, again, all failed in History, simply because the examiners in History had chosen to set a very injudicious paper which demanded the interference of the Syndicate.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

WE have received the following special telegram from "Jemmy Jingle" :—

GALLE, 19TH APRIL.

"Good news for Walker ; old Iron risen in price ; toasting-forks in good demand. More by post."

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 18TH APRIL.

Steamer *Moulmein* from Calcutta anchored.

VIZAGAPATAM, 19TH APRIL.

Steamer *India* from Calcutta anchored.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE P. & O. Co.'s STEAMSHIP "SIMLA."

(*By our Special Correspondent.*)

YOUR correspondent is not of those who sneer at that pungent sentence written by the "Divine Williams," of "what's in a name." Let the imagination disport itself in fancy free, and what bright visions does the name of Simla conjure up ; what blissful moments and delightful remembrances does it not recall to those who have had the pleasure of a sojourn there ? Its cloud-capped cottages, peeping out from the mighty Himalayas pinnacled with everlasting snow,—its hills covered with the richest of verdure, its dales decked in the greenest of sheen,—sylvan retreats, picturesque glades, belles, beauties, balls, picnics, flirtations, scandal, vice-regal pomp, and what not besides come fast crowding on the mind. What more suggestive or appropriate name, then, could have been given to what is unanimously voted the Company's largest and most comfortable ship, than the *Simla*. Verily, there is after all "something in a name."

Strong and mighty as was the fabric built to walk the waters like a thing of life, boilers will not last for ever, and decks and woodwork wear away. It was decided, therefore, that instead of her taking the mail to Calcutta, the *Simla* should come to Bombay for repairs. She arrived with the English mail on the 9th of September, was docked on the 28th, and did not emerge therefrom until the 9th of March. During that time she received new boilers fitted with superheaters, new decks, waterways, stanchions fore and aft, bowsprit, rigging entire, and forecastle. Her engines underwent a thorough overhaul, she was fitted with a new screw shaft ; besides undergoing many minor improvements, one of which was the adoption of a new principle of supplying the baths with water, by which they can be filled in the short space of two minutes and emptied in forty seconds.

All these repairs and renovations having been completed it was decided the trial trip should take place on Monday, the 18th, the start to be made at half past eleven. Taking time by the forelock, I determine to visit the ship at an earlier hour, and accordingly at 9 A.M. I am there. The Captain and officers attired in the dandiest of uniforms, resplendent with buttons of gilt and lace of gold, are promenading the quarter deck, and in answer to my enquiry tell me the noble vessel is 375 feet long, of 2,440 tons burthen, and that her engines although nominally only of 630 horse-power, are yet capable of being worked up to considerably over 2,000. Everywhere the utmost neatness and order prevails. The brass binnacles have been polished to a degree of brightness as to cause us involuntarily to wink every time we look at them ; the funnel has received a coat of black varnish equal in brilliancy to the best Day and Martin ; the quarter masters in their clean white clothes turned up with blue, look, in nautical language, all ataunto, and the very essence of tars : Jack Seedie boy is grinning from ear to ear, and arrayed in the gaudiest of colours allowable ; the callases are jubilant, and speculating on an extra allowance of fish and rice ; and even the *ayaudahs*, who had been wearing yawning faces in the depths below and to whom the trip will be one of trial indeed, have a sickly smile on their worn and haggard countenances. Stewards are running about "like mad," perspiring profusely ; and the cooks, who must be very Salamanders indeed, are up to their eyes in work, around and about whom lie scattered comestibles in such profusion as to bewilder. Down among those ponderous iron cranks, of which you get a glimpse from the deck, the engineers are busily engaged in tightening nuts, and carefully inspecting their work. It is an anxious time for them, for they know full well if anything goes wrong with the engines, the pleasure of the trip will be in a large measure spoilt.

The first boat to arrive is that with the Governor's band, and we now learn that His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere is busily engaged inspecting the new workshops and Dockyard, and that he will visit the *Simla* before he departs. We have scarcely settled the drum to our satisfaction (there is a strong breeze blowing, and both it and the drum are inclined to be erratic), and placed the performer on the bass trombone in a position where passers by will be safe from his vigorous execution, when there is a subdued murmur of "Here He comes," the band strikes up "God Save the Queen," the Governor steps on deck, and the programme of the day fairly commences.

And now boats, laden with the rank and fashion of the Island, arrive in rapid succession ; all is bustle on board ; the engines take a "turn round," and appear to champ impatiently ; the steam pipe, bright as burnished gold, suddenly gives a sullen roar, and every living creature on board the vessel, by the time Sir Bartle has been shown over the ship, with which and the dockyard, by the way, he expressed his hearty approval, the remainder of the visitors have arrived. His Excellency, urbane and affable as usual, shakes hands with those immediately around him, takes his farewell of us, and the order is at once given to "Turn by the stern, Easy."

We churn up the muddy water of Mazagon, and surround the vessel with eddies and foam for a minute or so, when "Easy Ahead," is transmitted to the Engine Room. Slowly, gracefully, and majestically we round the other vessels of the Company at anchor. The venerable *Tokingo* dips her ensign to us, which we greet with haughty scorn ; and then speak patronisingly of those unlucky individuals who, although of us, are not with us, and have instead to labour through the livelong day. Down we float with the tide, the silent tide, and as we lose the clink and clatter which ever and anon steal across the water from those industrial establishments ashore, which may not inaptly be termed the Blackwall of Bombay, the band strikes up an inspiriting air, and we feel we are fairly "off."

Upwards of 140 invitations have been issued, and there must be nearly that number of guests on board. We steam by the shipping rapidly, and as we pass whole ship's companies turn out to look at us. Stalwart men, with matted, tangled, tow-like beards, greet us with pantomimic signs, the meaning of which we do not in the least comprehend, but which are highly suggestive of asking us to "take a sight." Suddenly attention is directed to a small speck bobbing about on the water, which turns out to be a boat painted bright blue, a very gay affair indeed, containing the Captain of Her Majesty's steamer *Hornet*, who signals us to pick him up. The breeze is delicious, the water smooth and we are all in the highest spirits. We know, too, that the champagne is cooling, and the steel beels in buckets of ice, and a "Swell" tiffin, such as only the P. and O. can give, is in store for us.

Meanwhile the mighty engines are working steadily and well, and we prepare to test the vessel's speed. The Inner Light Ship is passed shortly after one o'clock, but here a slight hitch unfortunately occurs with the machinery, which detains us some twenty minutes. We have progressed some distance towards the outer Light, but, not to be beaten, we turn round, and prepare to take the time again. On this occasion perfect success rewards our endeavour, and we find the noble ship is speeding along at the rate of nearly 13 knots an hour.

Prudence suggests that we now proceed to Tiffin. The band strikes up the "Roast Beef of Old England," and all adjourn to the spacious and handsome saloon, which is capable of dining considerably more than a hundred people. The summons has not been issued a minute too early ; for the saloon is undulating gracefully, and the screw, of course oscillating with the repast in a sumptuous manner, and a vigorous attack is at once made on the good things before us. All are very brave, no one cares a rap for the motion ; but some of those unfortunates seated round the half centre table at the stern do presently confess to being just a leetle uncomfortable. All stand it out bravely, however, with one exception, who has to succumb. What he feels in running the gauntlet of the suppressed merriment of the gentlemen, and titters and "poor fellows" of the ladies, while unsteadily making his way with pallid cheek the whole length of that long and undulating saloon, "can be better imagined than described." The motion increases momentarily, other faces blanch slightly, but none give in. The ladies, one and all, are behaving admirably. Some amusement is afforded by the lurching of the vessel. One gentleman has a knife, fork, plate, tumbler, wine glass, and part of a pigeon pie shot into his lap at one *coup*, at which *contretemps* all in the immediate neighbourhood laugh immoderately. The champagne is "Mumm," and deliciously cooled ; the viands generally superb.

No time is wasted in speechifying, or in any of that "nonsense," as a gentleman near me termed it, and on again reaching the deck, we are to the south of Kenery, standing west, and 27 miles from Bombay. The billows are sportively dashing themselves against this goliath of steamers, and we feel we are indeed at sea. The hand "discourses" a set of quadrilles and impromptu "sets" are at once organised. The fresh, crisp, breeze is astonishingly invigorating, champagne is wonderfully exhilarating, and as we bound along the dark side of human nature knows no existence. Such of us as love a "weed," take up our position on the forecastle and discuss cheroots. Some fun is here afforded by an individual, evidently belonging to the ship, but of a somewhat unsailor-like appearance. He is of unsteady gait, has evidently been imbibing, and consequently gets in everybody's way. On a gentle touch being given him by the Chief Officer, he is discovered to be so helplessly "screwed" as to be unable to sustain the weight of his body, gives up the effort in despair, very nearly tumbles overboard, and finally finds a resting place on the deck. On being spoken rather sharply to, he quietly, and with a comical expression of phiz, asks "was marrer," upon which he is unceremoniously bundled below. There is no keeping him there, however, for in the course of a few minutes he again makes his appearance, with the red puggree of his hat streaming gaily over his shoulder, a short pipe in his mouth, and once more enquires "was marrer," and volunteers the information that he's "aw right." It is evidently useless attempting to get rid of him, and so we tolerate his presence. The men have worked so hard, and done so well, that an irregularity of this nature can well afford to be overlooked, and as "Jack" is a civil fellow, his little escapade goes unnoticed.

We are now close to the Outer Light-ship on our return, and the Pilot receives instructions "to keep the ship as straight as she can go" to the Inner Light. These instructions are carried out to the letter, and with a highly satisfactory result.

The China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's boat, the *United Service*, is also out for a trial trip, after having had her boilers repaired. We are going one way, while she is pursuing an opposite course, so we have no means of "showing her the road," as an old Salt quaintly remarked to me.

We steam merrily on from the Inner Light straight up the harbour and anchor at Mazagon about half-past five. Before we take our departure we express our admiration of the vessel, and unanimously vote that, although previous trial trips have been conducted uncommonly well, that of the *Simla* has eclipsed them all.

The mean speed attained during the day was 11¼ knots, while the engines averaged 18½ revolutions per minute, with a vacuum of 25, and 16 lbs. pressure of steam.

The *Simla* is now as strong and good a boat as on the day she was first launched. She accommodates 182 first, and 62 second-class passengers. Her cabins are roomy and well ventilated ; and there is no doubt this vessel is one of the finest, if not *the* finest, the Company own. She has been exactly 6½ months undergoing renewal, and when the heavy nature of the work is taken into consideration it is really wonderful to think how rapidly she has been completed. Much of this is doubtless due to the energetic endeavours of her acting commander, Mr. Anderson, than whom a more popular man the Company have not. In the face of difficulties, and under the pressure of circumstances which few men could have withstood without frequent loss of temper, Mr. Anderson quietly pursued the even tenor of his way, and gained the good-will of all. Credit is of course also due to his brother officers ; and the engineers may compliment themselves upon having achieved results in their Department, which men in any dockyard in the world might feel proud of. There is an iron bowsprit and a mizen mast on board that have yet to be fitted, which will be done before the first opportunity. It may be mentioned that for weeks past upwards of 600 men have been employed about the work of the ship, and it was not till a late hour on Saturday night that they took their final departure.

The vessel had hardly a fair trial yesterday. Had she been three feet deeper in the water, much greater results would have been attained. When in sea going order she steams 12½ knots an hour regularly, and has made the quickest passages between Calcutta and Suez ever recorded. During one of these, about two and half years ago, while lying in Galle harbour, the *Simla* experienced a remarkable escape from destruction. She was struck by a squall, lost her two anchors, and was very near drifting ashore. Fortunately her fires were banked at the time, steam was at once got up, and she was enabled to go to sea, and get clear of the danger.

The *Simla* took her departure for Calcutta yesterday morning, from whence she takes the mails and passengers of the 5th of May.

The steamers *Ottawa* and *Aden* are both undergoing a similar overhaul to that of the *Simla*, their boilers having recently arrived in the *Indus*. The Company have hitherto been most successful in their renewal of steamships, and when the new dock is finished it will enable them to overhaul the largest ship in the world, with the exception of the *Great Eastern*.

NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

COCHIN, 13TH APRIL.

A THUNDER-STORM, almost equal in violence to the one we experienced in December last, visited this place last night. The Roman Catholic Church in the town was struck by lightning, the electric fluid forcing its way out through a window, cracking the wall, and destroying a portion of the wood-work.

Mr. Green, the late Sub-Magistrate of Cochin, who was removed from the Sub-Magistracy for general misconduct about four months ago, it is rumured, has been re-appointed by Government.

Mr. Fisher, the late British Resident, has left this for Madras *en route* to Europe. The Assistant Resident, Captain White, is in charge. Mr. Fisher's successor is anxiously looked for. It is to be hoped that Government will make as wise a selection as they did in Mr. Taylor, who, however, will not come.

A large quantity of rice has been imported this season. The *Virgilic* and *Marg Ann* are now discharging a consignment. The price of this article may therefore be expected to be a little easier during the coming season than that of past years.

BOMBAY.

MAJOR W. R. HOUGHTON, Staff Corps, has been appointed special Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department.

IT is stated that the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Forbes, of the High Court, intends shortly to proceed to England on sick leave.

MR. CAMERON, the Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, has proceeded to Dumas on one month's leave, and has given over charge of his duties to his Assistant, Mr. King.

WE hear that Signora Gemma Onorati Caglie, the Italian Prima Donna, is to give a publ ic Concert on the 3rd May next in the Town Hall.

THE C. M. S. N. Co's steamer *United Service* went out for a trial trip on Monday. She has had her boilers thoroughly repaired, and steamed fully 9½ knots per hour. She leaves on Saturday for China.

THE telegraph cable ship *Tweed* is to be hauled into dock this day for the purpose of having her fittings removed. The *Margaret Crawford* will also be docked to-day to have the cradle removed from her bottom, and places coppered.

MR. GEORGE SCOTT, the Collector of Bombay, has brought to the notice of Government the necessity of fencing all the machinery in Bombay, in order to prevent accidents. He has suggested that this proposal will be best carried into effect by means of legislation.

TWO of the students of the Bombay University, who successfully passed the recent examination of the B. A. degree, have been selected by the Committee of the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee's gift as fit and proper persons to qualify themselves for the Bar.

MR. R. W. Graham, the Chief Resident Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, has obtained from the London Board of Directors six months' further leave, in addition to the one year already granted to him in September last.

STRANGE CASE OF RESURRECTION IN GUZERAT.—We are very happy to inform our readers that Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee has completely recovered from the effects of the fatel accident he met with in Baroda.—*Surat Friend, April 17.*

THE following is the Programme of Music to be played at Colaba, this evening :—

March.—"Agatha"	Schmuck.
Waltz.—"Nightingale"	Schmuck.
Aria (op).—"Barbiere di Seviglia"	Rossini.
Quadrille.—"The Olden Times"	Coote.
Selection (op).—"Norma"	Bellini
Galop.—"Politechnicker"	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A JEW OUTWITTED.—A case which has created some little interest amongst the European brokers of this place was decided yesterday in the Court of Small Causes by Mr. Spencer. The Jewish firm of Cohen and Co. having thrown a number of technical objections in the way of Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh, the well known freight brokers of this place, to prevent them from realising the freight engaged by them for a vessel taken up for these Jews, the matter resulted in an action being entered by Blay and Mackintosh against the Hebrew firm. After a pitiful and mean defence which very naturally aroused the indignation of the counsel for the "other side," the action was decided in favour of the plaintiffs with all costs certified against the defendants.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE annual exhibition for the distribution of prizes and scholarships to the successful students of the Grant Medical College was held on the evening of Thursday the 14th instant, His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere presiding on the occasion. Dr. Peet, the Principal of the College, read the Annual Report, after which the scholarships and prizes were distributed to the successful students by His Excellency the Governor.

The following is the Report :—

SIR,—The Session upon which I am now to report, commenced on the 15th June and ended on the 31st December 1863. The introductory lecture was given by Mr. Hunter, the Professor of Opthalmic Surgery.

2. Former Sessions in the College have closed on the 15th April, but in order to conform to the Regulations of the University, it has been found necessary to change the period to the 31st December. Although the Session has thus been curtailed by more than three months, yet by giving extra lectures, full courses have been maintained in each subject. In future the Session will commence on the 1st January, and terminate on the 31st December, and will consist of two terms, one from the 1st January to the 15th April, the other from 15th June to the 31st December.

3. At the commencement of the Session, the several classes in the College were recruited by the admission of students as follows :

English class	5 students.
Vernacular class	10 students.
Student apprentice class	15 students.
	30
At the same time there were remaining	
In the English class	22 students.
In the Vernacular class	40 students.
In the student apprentice class	18 students.
making a total of	88 students

who have attended the College during the Session.

4. In the month of November the College was deprived of the services of Dr. H. V. Carter, the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology and Curator of the Museum, who resigned his appointments upon being nominated Civil Surgeon of Sattara. Dr. Carter did not fail during his incumbency to take advantage of very excellent opportunities for the prosecution of original research. He made many valuable contributions to the advancement of Pathological Science, and which are alike honourable to himself and to the Institution with which he was connected. Dr. Carter has been succeeded by Dr. McKenzie, M. B., and Sub-Assistant Surgeon Succaram Arjoon has been appointed Teacher of Medicine and Surgery to the Vernacular class. There have been no other changes amongst the Professors and Teachers.

5. At the close of the Session in December, 4 students went up to "first examination" in the University for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine ; one only passed. The successful candidate and the unsuccessful candidates were matriculated students. I am free to confess that the result of this examination is not a little disappointing. When it was determined to admit none but matriculated students into the English class, it was hoped and expected, and perhaps, not unreasonably, that we should secure young men, who would be well fitted to do credit to the institution given to the College. At first sight our expectations do not appear to have been realized, but it will, I believe, be found that the young men who failed in passing their examination, did not fall from want of aptitude or application, but rather from want of appreciation of the energy and application which are requisite in order to ensure success. It is a mistake to suppose that "matriculated students" can afford to relax in those exertions, which non-matriculated students in the College are compelled to make, in order to qualify themselves for the practice of the Medical profession.

6. The second examination in the University for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine was held in March—3 months after the Session had terminated. Three candidates were examined : they all passed, and received their Degrees at a Convocation of the University which was held on the 11th instant.

7. When the University was established a bye-law was introduced providing, that students who passed the entrance examination of the College, on or before April 1859, should be permitted to count that examination as equivalent to the matriculation examination of the University. The object of this bye-law which I am unable to explain, but for which I am alone responsible, this "bye-law" was applied to students who entered the College in 1860, or one year later than the time fixed by the University, after which it would be indispensable for all students to be matriculated. Before the mistake was discovered, eight students who joined the College in 1860 and who had not matriculated, were examined in the University. The Syndicate decided, upon the circumstance being brought to notice, that the students were not being successful should be treated as matriculated students but that those who had been unsuccessful should not be again examined unless they had previously passed the matriculation examination. At the time of these young men was fully occupied in their Medical studies, they had no leisure to prepare themselves for matriculation, and according to the terms upon which they entered the College, they might, if they desired it, be examined for the Degree of the College, for which the entrance examination they had already passed, was sufficient. It became, therefore, necessary to resume for this year only, the first certificate examination in Medicine, which was accordingly done, and the following students presented themselves, viz., Cowasjee Pestonjee, Pestonjee Jamsetjee, M. J. Pires, Narayen Anunta, Pandorung Gopall, and Balcrishna Suddomjee : four only passed. The remaining candidates were remanded to their studies for another year.

8. In the last report I had to speak less favourably than in former reports, of the results of the scholarship examinations with the exception of the first year students whose appearance was very creditable. Of the present favourable report cannot now be given. The second year students, indeed, came out so badly, that no scholarships were awarded them.

9. Before leaving the English class a few remarks may be made upon its prospects. In the report for 1861-62 it was stated, "that the number of Graduates yearly turned out of the College has been less than its resources were capable of qualifying, or than the wants of the people required," and I thought it right to record my belief, that the affiliation of the College with the University, and the substitution of the matriculation for the entrance examination of the College, would for a time still further diminish the number. There is no reason to suppose that this prediction will not be fulfilled. Of 8 students who applied for admission into the College at the beginning of the Session, five only joined it, and at the commencement of the Session, which is now in progress, no matriculated students sought admission into the English class. But for the falling off in the demand for admission which has been apparent during the last few years, there have been other causes besides the establishment of the University, and these may be briefly noticed. The decision of Her Majesty's Government that Native natives of India are excluded from the Covenanted Medical Service, has had the effect of deterring some of the more respectable classes from sending their sons to the College ; and I have no doubt that the somewhat more rigid enforcement of a rule in the year 1860, which had the practical result of preventing those Graduates, who had passed in that year, from being appointed Sub-Assistant Surgeons, has created a feeling of insecurity as regards the future prospects of those educated in the College, which has rendered the Parsee members of the community unwilling to breed up their sons to the Medical profession. And even the stipend of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, should they succeed in obtaining it, at the end of five years' study, is in the present state of things but scanty remuneration, although, when it was fixed, now nearly 20 years ago, it was a handsome allowance. Putting out of consideration the openings which exist for successful enterprise in mercantile transactions, there is probably scarcely a matriculated

with him the prisoner struck the prosecutor on the thigh with the knife which cut through the skin. The prosecutor and the other man then took him before Mr. Constable Hallums and gave him in charge.

The prisoner, on being asked what he had to say in his defence against so serious a charge as that of striking a man with a knife, stated, "I had no other way of protecting myself against those two black men. I can't abear them darkies nohow; and in my own country they would not dare to strike a white man."

His Worship found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for three months.

THE MURDER CASE.—The man Oomer Hajee, charged with the murder of his wife Safroora on the evening of the 6th instant, by training her with an axe, was again brought before His Worship to-day, when additional evidence was taken in support of the charge. The evidence given before the Magistrate does not differ very materially from that given before the Coroner and which has already been published in our issue of the 8th instant. The inquiry will probably be concluded on Thursday or Friday next, when the prisoner will be committed for trial to the High Court on the capital charge. When in the dock he has a dull and inanimate appearance, very much resembling a man under the influence of some narcotic, and seems to take no interest whatever in the proceedings, nor to recognise the witnesses who give their evidence against him. When called upon to say whether he would wish to ask the witnesses any questions, his invariable answer is, casting his eyes towards heaven, "to God will ask for me." He is a stout and hale man of middle age, about five feet *six* inches in height, and of rather robust frame.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A REPLY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In to-day's issue I perceive Mr. X asking after Mr. Impostor, and making some allusions in reference to him. I have the pleasure to inform Mr. X that I am looking for no pay but using my own money in any of my movements.

CONFEDERATE.

P. S.—I enclose my name for your satisfaction.

THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The Secretary of the Strangers' Home has published in your issue of this day, in the case of *Johnson* vs. *Oswell*, what is, I must say, a somewhat strange "explanation." I should have thought it scarcely possible, were it not the fact, that any gentleman could defend the contemplated Act, of deporting a man to his home, leaving his creditors to whistle for the money. And, moreover, I must be permitted to say, that the father of the defendant said in his letter to Mr. Knight, that whatever more money was required to send him home, after disbursing his debts, would be remitted when he was advised of the required amount. But the fact is the Society is very economical in its ways, although they have sent nearly half a hundred men to England, Ireland, and Scotland, and have paid even as much as Rs. 180 for their passages, and provided them with clothing at a cost of Rs. 25 more, giving them Rs. 10 in cash besides, without ever thinking of getting a stiver in return. If this is the economy of *extended charity* of the Strangers' Friend Society, to deport debtors, at the expense of their creditors, the Committee had better enquire into how these and other matters are managed by the youthful Honorary Secretary, the author of the before mentioned "explanation."—I am, I trust,

AN HONEST MAN.

Lower Colaba, 18th April.

THE MAIN DRAIN.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Let me direct attention to the work going on at the main drain where Grant Road joins Falkland Road. I have noticed some alterations or repairs being carried on near this spot for the last month. During this time some portion of the drain has been uncovered, and a stench has been issuing from the contents of the drain enough to choke a dog. Why don't the Municipal people take measures to abate the nuisance, which is not only serious but dangerous to life? If there is a flow of liquid sewage, pouring in deodorizers will not do. But the gaseous abominations might be caught as they rise in a charcoal stratum secured within wire gauze. It could not be kept at a favourable distance for absorbing the gases during working hours, it could at least be used when no work is going on, for we need not have "too much of a *good* thing." The cost would be trifling, the utility great.

I don't live in that locality, but if I did, I wouldn't rest till I succeeded in getting a meeting of the general public in the Town Hall and starting the resolution "whom shall we hang?"

I am informed that the residents in that vicinity have been advised by their Medical man to abstain from breakfasting on "bacon and eggs" while the plague lasts. Isn't this a pretty pass? What's to be done with the BACON?

19th April.

THE KHOJAHS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In the de bene esse examination of Mr. Forjett taken at the High Court in the case of Allaruckia Soomar vs. Charles Forjett, which was published in your paper of the 15th inst., Mr. Forjett takes occasion to repeat certain aspersions upon the character of His Highness Aga Khan, aspersions which formed the subject of a demi-official correspondence, in June or July 1861, between Government and Mr. Forjett, which have never been found capable of substantiation, and which, in consequence of the said correspondence, Mr. Forjett tacitly withdrew. That correspondence arose from the publication in the *Deccan Herald* newspaper of a letter reflecting upon Aga Khan, which Mr. Forjett intended to have sent in to Government and Mr. Crawford, Commissioner of Police, but which was not forwarded to either. The following notice of the matter, which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of 27th August 1861, explains very clearly what actually transpired:—

"We understand that Mr. Forjett, in reply to the Government order calling upon him for an explanation of the apparently improper way in which his letter to the address of the Chief Commissioner of Police, on the conduct of His Highness the Aga Khan, found its way into the *Deccan Herald*, has submitted that he had drafted the said letter, but subsequently changed his mind and refrained from forwarding it to its destination. He could not account for the fact of its having appeared in the Poona newspaper, but he suspected that either it was stolen from his desk or a copy made from the draft by some one still undiscovered, and despatched to the *Herald* office during his recent illness. We understand that the correspondence on this subject between Government and Mr. Forjett took place in a demi-official way, and now the matter has been allowed quietly to drop."

It is strange that, after tacitly withdrawing misCharges concerning Aga Khan in his communication to Government, Mr. Forjett should have repeated them in a place where the aspersed party had, or could have, no opportunity of contradicting him. It is, therefore as an act of bare justice to His Highness Aga Khan that I solicit the publication of this letter in your valuable journal, and remain

TRUTH.

NATIVE CHARITIES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I could not but admire the other day reading your excellent article on "Native Charities." You seemed to have well studied the hearts and motives of those "benevolent and liberal-hearted native gentlemen," for I felt the truth of every remark contained in that article. True charity or doing good by stealth is quite unknown to our wealthy Jees, Floys, and Dasses, and, when parting with large sums of money for what are called charitable purposes, they are not in the least actuated by motives of pure benevolence, but the only inducement is that their names figure in the newspapers and are brought to the notice of Government. Let a wretched half starved man in his humble poverty apply for assistance to one of these Setts, and not a pice would he receive. Let an European testimonialmonger lay his hand on the shoulders of the Sett and ask him to contribute to a fund for a fountain or a school price or ornamental something which His Excellency the Governor would highly approve of, and the contribution would be immediately forthcoming. All the satisfaction to the Sett would be a local para. in the newspapers and a letter of thanks from His Excellency the Governor. I know some of these Setts contributing large sums to testimonial and other funds, for purposes of ostentation, while they have actually refused to support and assist their near and distant relatives who are in a state of destitution. Let me relate one example, out of the many that daily transpire. About a few months ago, a Parsee carpenter who had been earning about Rs. 15 per month in the Dockyard died, leaving a widow and four or five children in quite a helpless condition. The widow and children had neither friends nor relatives to assist them, and were consequently reduced to a state of starvation. Some of the kind neighbours applied on behalf of the unfortunate family to one or two Setts who have (as advertised in the papers) set apart funds for the relief of the destitute. The application was rejected and they were referred to the Panchayet. The Punchayet when applied to complained of want of funds, and the unfortunate family were told to apply to the other big Setts. These latter referred the party again to the Setts, who have set apart funds for the purpose. Many days were lost in this circumlocution, and not one of the Setts, gave a rupee towards the relief of the starving mother and children. Thus disappointed, the neighbours and some carpenters, poor as they were, raised a fund among themselves, each contributing from one to ten rupees, to the extent of about Rs. 200, and gave to the poor woman. This example, like many others, sufficiently illustrates what the wealthy Setts of Bombay do in the way of charity.

A NATIVE.

Mr. BROUGHTON'S SMALL-POX AND CHOLERA ORDER.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Permit me to offer a few words of friendly advice and timely warning to the station masters of the G. I. P. Railway, on the subject of the late order of the irresponsible General Manager, Mr. Broughton. The said order is *supposed* to authorize the station masters to refuse persons afflicted with small-pox and cholera admission to the carriages of the G. I. P. Railway. The station masters have nothing to do with the *intentions* or *opinions* of the General Manager; though it might be said he was trying a blast on his own trumpet, beginning with the notes "you see what a stunner of a penetration am I, for no sooner do I discern a round hole than I drive a square plug in it," and ending in the cadence "the devil may care what becomes of the station masters." I say his intentions may be good and his opinions sound, but what the station masters have to do with is, is it lawful? Of course the station masters must obey the *lawful* orders of the General Manager, and the General Manager should issue only lawful orders, especially as he is dealing with men who have not had a legal training.

"It ought to be a well-known fact that Mr. Broughton is not Queen, Lords, and Commons in Parliament assembled, and that he is not even the Governor General of India in Council yet, and therefore his *orders* won't pass muster in the High Court. Let the station masters consult a lawyer and send the *bill* in to the General Manager. If the law allows these exclusions, and death result from the carrying out the order, and no law can take hold of the station master for so doing, then go a-head boys, but till it is cleared up beware! Even then, who is to decide what is small-pox? A man,—a black man, presents himself at the Boree Bunder Station for passage to Poona, his face is covered with an eruption, the station master is sent for and appears on the platform with a copy of "Bull's Hints to Mothers," and a lens for discriminating diseases of the skin. He scans the eruption, reads something somewhere, and turns the chap out as suffering from small-pox. The afflicted one knows he has had this eruption at least three months, and he lays an indictment against—who—not the G. I. P. but the station master. *Case* 1.

A sick lady is carried to the Boree Bunder Station and placed in a carriage for passage to Nareli. The station master perceives that the stomach is irritable, the features shrunk and the skin cold, he hears cramps complained of: it is enough, he is convinced the case is one of cholera for he has seen many, and he proceeds to put the General Manager's order in force, against the remonstrance and explanation of the husband who is a Doctor of Medicine. The lady is removed and dies a day after reaching Malabar Hill. The Coroner calls together a jury, the husband will see it out, and the case is handed in. The lady it is proved was suffering from child-bed fever. An indictment is laid against the General Manager, but it falls through, for he issued no order against child-bed fever. The station master is hauled up on a charge of *manslaughter*. He pleads "good intentions and ignorance of Pathology." The Clerk of the Crown asks him to repeat the plea as he did not "catch it"; the plea is repeated and the gentleman of the Law shakes his head and pulls down the blind, and the trial proceeds before twelve married jurymen. *Case* 2.

It may be all right enough to exclude people suffering from small-pox and cholera from travelling in the carriages of the G. I. P. Railway, and the public may have the right of protection from all contagious or infectious diseases. The list might be extended to *itch, measles, sore-eyes, leprosy*, and so on; but the question is, who is to decide? In quarantine establishments Medical opinion is necessary. On the G. I. P. Railway the station masters are to stand the brunt of all mistakes. Mr. Broughton's orders want shaking to pieces and reconstructing. Poor illiterate men on 70 or 80 rupees a month ought not to be continually exposed to the danger of

TRANSPORTATION.

18th April.

BENGAL.

THE Munipooree savages, we are informed, have been taught such a lesson by the punishment inflicted on some of them, that they have ceased making raids into the Cachar territory. They have been proposed to open trading operations with Cachar, and hope that they will be allowed to do so unmolested. They are also very desirous of having the old supply of salt renewed to them.—*Englishman, April* 11.

We publish elsewhere some official documents connected with the late dispute between two of the Judges of the High Court and Mr. Money. That gentleman, it appears, still holds out, respectfully denies the charges of the Judges, and intends to appeal to the higher powers at home. And in sober earnest we are sorry for him. We have read the papers carefully, reconsidered the whole case in all its bearings, and can see no ground to change our former opinion that, much as the Judges were to blame, Mr. Money's ascerbity —to give it the mildest term—of tone and manner was the *determinate causa belli*. Even admitting that the learned gentleman was right in the objection he raised,—and anyhow we are sure he thought so—still the style in which the objection was raised was an outrage upon the dignity of the Bench. The order to give up a certain document was issued by the Court, and Mr. Money flatly refused to obey it. The ignorance of the Judges on the point of law previously mooted, viz. the admissability of the disputed paper as evidence, are entirely beside the question, which assumed the shape of nothing more nor less than an order issued and disobeyed. This order, we understand Mr. Money to say he did not clearly comprehend, but it seems to have been repeated more than once, and still remained disobeyed. In the struggle which Mr. Money evidently thinks he is making in the public cause, our sympathies would be entirely with him, did we think that the license so necessary to an advocate was in danger. But in this case, as now before the public, there appears to be no such risk, for Mr. Money was fully at liberty to desire that any portion of the evidence should be duly recorded. Unfortunately, however, he does not see the matter in this light, and is determined to go to extremities. In the interests of the Bar we repeat we are sorry that he is so, for the appeal is not likely to tend to the dignity of the participates. The opinion of the Chief Justice here will, in all probability, be confirmed at home, and an unhappy scandal made more widely known than it is already. If it should be so, however, the two Judges engaged in the dispute are also likely to come in for some unpleasant comments upon the display of childish petulance which was subversive of the dignity they were so anxious to uphold. To rebuke insubordination with dignity of calmness is one thing, to leave the judgment seat in a fit of very visible ill-temper is quite another.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

On the 23rd ultimo the Government placed law the Editor's table the opinions of the chief law officers at the Presidency on the proposition of the Government of India to raise the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts, and the Advocate General in his opinion remarks that the proposed extension "would doubtless be, in some degree, and no small one, a public benefit." Against this however, must be set off the inferior quality of the law administered in that tribunal when compared with the High Court—an objection, however, whose weight would be much diminished were the First Judge somewhat less impracticable than he is said to be (for I have no personal knowledge on the subject) "when applied to by suitors or their advisers about stating cases, upon questions of law or Equity for the opinion of the Judges of the High Court." There are other reflections on the First Judge which cannot have escaped the notice of Government, and we respectfully enquire if anything has been done to satisfy the public, who are necessarily interested in the subject, that such remarks as Mr. Smyth made were not only uncalled for, but unjustified. It seems to us rather extraordinary that an unauthenticated on dit such as the above should have been communicated by Mr. Smyth, and as the attack, for such it is, is in our opinion gratuitous andcruel, we shall be glad to learn if the Government has taken any steps to clear Mr. Steele from the grave charge of being an *impracticable* Judge which has been brought against him by the learned Advocate General.—*Times, April* 14.

SIND.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—It is our melancholy task this morning to chronicle a sad accident, that occurred last Thursday at Buddeena, by which a promising young man, named Taynton, in charge of the Government Telegraph Office at that station, met with his death. It appears, from accounts that have reached us, that he and an artificer of the same Department, were testing the distance at which it would take a firestick to ignite a charge of powder, and for this purpose the unfortunate deceased held the stick in dangerous proximity to a flask which exploded and shattered the hand of the artificer; the splinters entered and lodged in the body of Taynton, who after two hours' excruciating pain breathed his last. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body and a verdict of accidental death returned.—*Our Paper, April* 12.

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED CAVE.—The following is the official account of Captain Dodd's visit to the cave he recently visited near Kye, as mentioned by us, in our last issue:—

No. 228, of 1864.—General Department.

To the Collector of Kurrachee.

Sir,—As the matter may perhaps prove of some interest, I beg to submit a description of an immense cave which has been recently visited by me and the existence of which, within 22 miles of Sehwan, was not before generally known.

When encamped at Kye, 8 miles from Jangar, a Belooch offered to show me a cave in the Buddra Hill, which he described as well worth a visit.

In a ravine about two miles distant from Kye and to the east of the path ascending the Hill, some convulsion of nature had uplifted the bed of a torrent, and the rain waters had forced an exit slant-wise through the mountain into the course of another stream.

A part of the side of the mountain, in this direction, had fallen in leaving a natural bridge of a single span about 300 feet above the bed of the water course; and an immense cavern or covered passage of which the following are the dimensions:—

Length from end to end.....	690 feet.
Width of east entrance.....	140 ,,
Width of west entrance.....	112½ ,,
Height in the centre, about...	200 ,,
Height at east entrance.....	175 ,,

The horizontal heights (dimensions?—ED. S.) above given are correct as they were measured; but I have no means of determining the vertical distances except by vision and comparison with the other dimensions. The roof in the centre of the tunnel is dome-shaped, and the vertical height I have given must be rather under than over-estimated.

On first entering the cave its size does not strike a person, but with longer examination its interior resembles that of a church more than anything else I know of. I have not seen the Elephanta caves, so cannot institute a comparison! but that at Karlee on the Poona road, which I have visited, is, to the best of my recollection, not a quarter the size of this.

At the period of my visit I was accompanied by some natives who had visited the caves at Shah Bilawul and other places, and they had informed me that they never before seen one of the same dimensions.

The only way in which I can account for the existence of this immense cave not being before generally known, is that the descent down the ravine to its entrance is both fatiguing and difficult, and its locality is only visited by shepherds. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

C. DODD, Captain, Deputy Collector of Sehwan.

—*Sindian, April* 13.]

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE natives of Lucknow, famed for kite flying and pigeon fighting, have lately taken a great fancy to sending up fire-balloons at night. This has been continued nightly after night, during the past fortnight. It is doubtless very pleasant to dreamy people to sit and watch the progress of their own "peculiar star"; but, as accidents occasionally occur, as thatches and even houses may be burned down by means of fire-balloons, and as these balloons may be used as signals, between Dacoits at a distance and their Agent in a wealthy city, we think the police should keep a vigilant eye on these nocturnal amusements.—*Oudh Gazette, April* 13.

MR. JUSTICE CAMPBELL of the High Court of Calcutta, entered appearance at Agra on the 8th instant, in pursuance of the Governor General's orders, as preceptor to the Sudder Judges. On first hearing of his appointment we were inclined to treat the matter as one among many of those freaks, in which men in high position like to indulge without really intending to carry out the project. We were therefore not a little surprised to learn that Mr. Campbell's visit is with a view of showing our Sudder Judges "a new way of paying off old debts," or in other words, how the Calcutta Judges get through their files. The process is simple. Go to court early, say 10 o'clock, at which hour the native pleaders are sure not to be present, their ablutary arrangements never finishing before 12 o'clock; call on the cases, no appearance of pleaders; case to be struck off by default!! Then again, should the pleader be present, and is rather loquacious, shut him up sharp; too much talk is not consistent with an advocate's duty, who should rather observe the conduct of counsellor Mum, to counsellor Jaw. India is not England, and liberty of speech to the bar is not an inherent right. Should the pleader not desist, show your indignation by a display of petulance of temper, and leave the bench with a declaration that you do not intend remaining to be insulted.

We cannot scarcely realize the idea that Mr. Campbell is capable of imparting any legal knowledge to those judges who now preside at our Sudder Court; indeed impression generally is that our Sudder Judges would considerably eclipse him. Mr. Campbell's judicial experience, previous to his elevation to the High Court, was very limited. We believe, in the Punjab, a non-regulation territory be it known, where hotch-potch law was most arbitrarily administered. His visit at a late period to England, there under going a probationary training as a law student, and exercising his talents in his uncle's chambers, the late Lord Campbell, and returning to India a bricklesss barrister can see him as Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, and there he was, in a most important state trial, that of Sona Sing's, we found him display a sad deficiency in the law of evidence, admitting *as evidence* Mrs. Rose's pamphlet, to which she made affidavit but not in the presence of the accused who had no opportunity to cross-examine, and on which conviction was transported for life!—*Delhi Gazette, April* 14.

We have received a copy of a very practical little work entitled, a Deputy Commissioner's General vade mecum of Administration, or cheap monthly remembrancer, as applicable to the Punjab and its dependencies, by F. H. C., price 2 Rs. It is a very useful handbook, somewhat after the fashion of Lett's Diary. The entire scope of the duty of a district officer is clearly detailed, and the absolute duties of each month in the year laid down with the precision of a Gardener's Guide. The ten General Maxims which wind up the brochure are marked with such admirable good sense that we print them entire. Our Magistrates and Collectors would do well to take a hint from them, and do likewise.

GENERAL MAXIMS FOR DISTRICT OFFICERS.

(1.)—Do not put down in the Character Books what should be reserved for confidential communication, but square the feelings of those whose promotion may be influenced by the remarks therein contained.

(2.)—Do not despatch letters indited upon impulse, and without due consideration on any subject, until reviewed the second day. There will always be found something to add, to alter, or erase.

(3)—Co-operate cordially with the military and other departments, mingling complete firmness with courtesy in all matters of duty.

(4)—Change occasionally from one court to the other—the ministerial staff of subordinates—the result will be salutary.

(5.)—Native social wants differ widely from European social wants. What is emergent and primary in importance to the former, is to the latter often subordinate and secondary. In order therefore, to foster the public spirit, and secure the support of native society in improvements, and specially in view to the supreme object of inducing the people to lay pecuniary burdens upon themselves take care to consult almost entirely their people's views in the first instance. Gratified by finding their views originally adopted, the heads of native society will be ready to acquiesce in improvements based upon European device, and will continue for their construction the levy of contributions, which would almost inevitably have been withheld had not the taste and feelings of the community been consulted in the first instance.

(6.)—Tehsildars are apt to acquire an unwholesome dread of the Judicial and Revenue Sheristadars, whose position, as the channel of reprimand on the one hand, and of information as to shortcomings on the other to the District Officer, is a powerful one. Tehsildars should be invited, at convenient times during the month, to come in to the Sudder Station in order that all intercourse may be smoothed, and their position, in presence of the Sheristadars, upheld with due prominence.

(7.)—You cannot maintain too inflexible a reserve on all questions having a judicial bearing, in which your final opinion may be required, or be too inaccessible to native or other visitors who may have interest therein for the time being.

(8.)—You cannot be too accessible in aiding all rational and *bonafide* enquires for information as to the local processes of law and routine, seeing that in the Non-Regulation Provinces the Deputy Commissioner's office is often the sole repository of the information required.

(9.)—Never give way to the temptation for courtesy sake, of transgressing an authoritative rule, it only tends to difficulties, and leads to inconvenient precedents. This specially applies to yielding to applications for advances for any objects otherwise than provided for—to granting purwanahs and permissions of any sort for any purpose—to impressing carriage, or collecting supplies otherwise than by authorized rules—to lending public records or public offices for accommodation.

(10.)—Have no personal following of any sort, and let it be well understood that fitness and character, with due regard to the claims of seniority, are the qualifications for promotion among officials. This is the surest means of acquiring purity in the administration.—*Id.*

MOFUSSIL JUSTICE.

(From the Poona Observer.)

Two glaring—and we hope exceptional—instances of gross injustice in the administration of the law in this presidency, have lately occurred.

Mr. Richardson, Judge of Ahmednuggur, would seem to have taken a spite against his own Sheristadar. We gather this from two circumstances in the narrative; and also from the general bearing of the whole affair. When a great man is known to be unfavourably disposed towards an official, plenty of unscrupulous instruments are always ready to take the hint, and ruin the object of displeasure.

An vantage was taken of a trumpery charge against the Sherishtadar of employing a Government peon in his own domestic service; a fact which was mentioned by Mr. Lewis Cabral, the Nazir of the Court, and which we have no doubt was true. The course taken upon this by Mr. Richardson was most extraordinary. He issues an order that the house of the Sheristadar shall be searched to see if any records of Government are concealed therein, upon the information herein conveyed under the signature of the Nazir of the Judge's Court." The information of the Nazir had said not a syllable about Government records being concealed in the house. This last charge, which was a far more serious one than that of employing a peon, was a piece of downright, simple, pure invention—of somebody. The Judge was at liberty to order the Sheristadar's house to the searched for papers, if he had reason to think any were concealed there, though there was not the smallest ground for the suspicion; but to say that the search was made "upon the information herein conveyed under the signature of the Nazir" was something like a downright untruth, to which we are inexpressibly surprised to see Mr. Richardson's signature appended. The Nazir's information had neither stated nor hinted at anything of the sort. Any one who will read consecutively the letters numbered III. and IV. in the appendix to the case, below, will probably share our astonishment at a proceeding so entirely unaccountable.

However, the Sherishtadar's house was searched, and that while he was absent and in duty in Court. Being apprised of what was going on, he requested the Judge's permission to go home and see; but the Judge refused, and bade him stay where he was—the second circumstance which leads us to the conclusion that the Sheristadar was the object of the Judge's dislike. The poor man remained at his post till seven in the evening, when he went home and found the police in possession. Asking for their warrant, he found they had none! for the police office being closed in consequence of the Holee, the police officer, Mr. Souter, had simply written a few lines across Mr. Richarson's note. This Mr. Souter has since been just appointed Commissioner of Police at Bombay, on Rs. 1,700 a month.

Now comes the worst part of the case. The Sherishtadar pointed out that this was not legally sufficient. The unskilful underlings of the Judge, clumsily thinking that any pretext would do to ruin a man whom their chief disliked, accuse the Sherishtadar of obstructing the police in the execution of their duty, and bring him before a native Deputy Magistrate—one Ramchunder Amrit Dugle—who sentences him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 200 rupees. The unhappy man is next seen working on the roads among the coolees. The Nuggur authorities forgot, we presume, to prosecute further the charge of stealing Government records!

The Sherishtadar succeeded in bringing his case before the High Court, by whom the sentence has been reversed, and he is set at liberty. He had also a friend in Mr. D'Oyly, the Magistrate, who lent him prompt assistance in the most generous manner, and of the most valuable kind.

We must say we award very different degrees of blame to the actors in this disgraceful affair. Ramchunder Dugle, the Deputy Magistrate, did what we believe nine out of ten native Deputy Magistrates would have done in the same circumstances—simply used the powers conferred on him by the law to gratify what he believed to be the wish of his superior. He will we suppose be dismissed the service—and another man as like him as possible put in his place. These officials are usually selected from the tribe of clever rascals who raise themselves from utter poverty and obscurity by learning English at Government colleges, but have no single claim to any superiority, except that, above the general run of the lower orders of their countrymen. They are necessary simply because our civil officers do not know to any useful purpose the language of the people among whom they are to administer; and so long as the Saheb's ignorance of the vernacular is tolerated, and needy scamps in hundreds taught English to supply it, so long Ramchunder Dugles will be promoted in plenty.

The conduct of Mr. Richardson is another question. It is little for native deputy magistrates to be servile, unscrupulous, eager to abuse their high office to crush the innocent on the smallest hint or even the most distant suspicion, of pleasing their chiefs by doing so: this is only a natural consequence of the educational system which raises them from the dust. But what are we to say of the English Judge who makes use of this compliant temper; or who carelessly lets it loose upon an unpopular subordinate?

The other case is worse still. It was discovered that Mr. Gonne, Joint Judge of the Concan, had been acting in that capacity without legal warrant, for some months, owing to the omission of a point of form. During that time he committed a native to death, and the man was kept in prison. In December 1863 the High Court of Bombay pronounced all Mr. Gonne's judicial acts done in the interval, illegal and invalid. Clearly, then, this condemned man was entitled to be set at liberty; for under what law was he detained, without trial? Yet kept in prison he was, until the Legislative Council of India had passed a law to legalize Mr. Gonne's acts done in the interval when he had no authority. Under this law (which was introduced and passed through the Council by the same gentleman, Mr. Anderson, who as Secretary had recommended the illegal appointment of Mr. Gonne) he will we suppose now be hanged. We must in fact pass a law for the Government of Bombay will require another special Act, to exempt them from the penalties for detaining this man in unlawful custody after the High Court had pronounced his trial invalid; and if it be true, as the *Gazette* is informed, that the unhappy Gonne has died in his illegal confinement of cholera, it may be well in case of accidents to put in a clause further exempting them from the guilt of homicide.

THE WHITE AND BLACK JEWS IN COCHIN.

(From the Cochin Chronicle.)

THE white Jews are those who came from the ruins of the Holy Land and they have but one Synagogue. The black Jews comprise those natives of Malabar who of their own free will joined the white Jews on their first settlement in this country and such slaves as are emancipated by the white Jews. There are no intermarriages between the white and the black Jews and the latter have none of the Cohens or Levi family among them nor have they any of the Levitical ceremonies in their Synagogues. So they are of a distinct and separate nation of themselves in Malabar. Nevertheless the black Jews have the Torah or Mosaic Laws and with the exception of some difference in their hymns and prayers their customs and manners are precisely those of the white Jews. They chiefly reside at Cochin, Angikaimal or Ernacollum, Paroor Moothum, Chanottamalla and Tirtoor.

The Cohin Census which was taken in 1849, shows the Jewish population of the time as follows:—

Jews.	Men and Women.....	853
	Children.....	424
	Total.....	1277

The Travancore Census which was taken in 1854 gives the number of the Jewish community in that country as follows:—

Adults.	Males.....	41
	Females.....	51
	Total.....	92
Children.	Males.....	10
	Females.....	12
	Total.....	22
	Grand Total.....	114

Since these Census were taken there must have been considerable increase to the population. The figures do not therefore exhibit the exact number of Jews now residing in Travancore and Cochin. The white Jews have but one Synagogue in Cochin. The black Jews had three Synagogues at first, but subsequently they abandoned one and formed themselves into two congregations. Describing the Synagogue of the white Jews Colonel Welsh, of the Madras Establishment, in his *Military Reminiscences*, says:—"I examined their Synagogue in the year 1819 when they were all assembled there and a Frankort Jew named Naphtali, who appeared to be the chief of this small community and spoke Malabar and bad French was at great pains to show and explain every thing as soon as their devotions were ended. The building itself is very plain with a small belfry at one end in which a rude clock, 200 years old, regulates their time. The floor is all paved with China very neatly inlaid and at one end is a recess carved and gilded with a rich curtain before it in which within folding doors are deposited in silver cases, five copies of the Pentateuch written in Hebrew character on vellum and so extremely well executed as to resemble the finest copper plate. Each case is covered with rich brocade and one is surmounted with a gold crown and other ornaments, the gift of Colonel Macaulay when Resident there. This Synagogue differs little from places of Christian worship, excepting having the women in a gallery apart from the men with railings and network to conceal them from public view."

Here we must now pause. We intended to say a few words respecting the manners and customs and the religious rites of the Jews, but as we have already exceeded our limits any further observations we may have to make must be reserved for a future occasion.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

From the Express, March 18.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 17.

MR. STANSFELD.

ON the order (March 17) for going into committee of supply,

SIR H. STRACEY moved that the statement of the Procureur-General on the trial of Greco implicating a member of this house and of her Majesty's government in the plot for the assassination of our ally the Emperor of the French, deserved the serious consideration of this house. The hon. baronet, reverting to the remarks made on a former night by Mr. Stansfeld in defence of M. Mazzini, observed that, although the hon. gentlemen had declared that Mazzini was incapable of committing assassination, he had not ventured to assert that he was incapable of instigating to assassination, and he thought it would have been more becoming on the part of the hon. member if, instead of defending that person in such an irritable manner and with such swaggering tones—("oh, oh")—he had expressed his regret. Moreover, he did not think that the conduct of the government could be looked upon as English or straightforward, or add to the respect in which this country was held abroad. On the contrary, he feared that it would only increase that load of humiliation from which we were now suffering. With the chain of evidence that was in existence, he appealed to the house whether the Procureur-General was not justified in making the remarks that were attributed to him. The motion he now made was rendered necessary, he thought, because the explanations of the hon. member on previous occasions had been unsatisfactory, and compromised the dignity alike of the house and the country.

The motion was seconded by Lord Claude Hamilton.

Mr. Stansfeld, who on rising was received with much cheering, said—It is not my intention to say one word in reply to the strictures, which have been made upon the character of M. Mazzini. I have done that which I believe to be my duty in bearing testimony to the character of a man whom I have known for so many years; and so far as that discussion may be continued, so far as I am concerned; that discussion is at an end. I will now address myself to the motion of the hon. baronet which concerns myself and my character—and the very terms of the motion of the hon. baronet appear to me to justify the course which I pursued when the question was first introduced to the notice of the house. The hon. baronet takes up the statement of the Procureur-General, and moves that that statement deserves the serious consideration of the house. Now sir, rightly or wrongly, I put the same interpretation on the speech of the Procureur-General which has been put upon it by the hon. baronet. I have read a copy of the *Times* of the 1st of March; and in it I have seen the statement given in these words, "I have searched the 'London Mercantile Almanack' and the 'Post-office Directory' to ascertain who could be the person residing a Thurlow-square in corespondence with Greco, and at page 670 I found, and not without sorrow, the name of a member of the English parliament, who in 1857 had been consituted by Mazzini the treasure of the Tibaldi fund which was directed against the Emperor's life." I must say that it appeared to me, and that it still appears to me, that an imputation so odious, and, as I shall show, so unsupported by evidence on the trial, could only be met by denial, which although general I believed was complete, and which if accompanied by some expressions of indignation and contempt, might not think the house would consider them unnatural or uncalled for. (Hear, hear.) Now, what was the evidence on this point? The hon. baronet has supposed it was to the effect that Greco was directed to apply to some person at my address for money for the purposes of this plot. But supposing that letter found with Mazzini and Greco was that letter did not refer him to my address for money. On him there was stated to have been found a slip of paper with these words, "Mr. Flower, 35, Thurloe-square." That was the whole evidence from which the Procureur-General drew his inferences. (Hear.) He referred also to the Tibaldi plot in 1857, and said that I was connected with Mazzini, as treasurer to that plot. The evidence was excerpts from the notes of Mazzini, referring two persons in vague terms to my address for money if they required it. That was the whole evidence in the Tibaldi case, and I am perfectly free to admit that its character would justify the Procureur in asking more explanations, but I cannot believe that any man could proceed to consider evidence could come to any unfavourable conclusion upon it. (Ironical opposition cheers,) I did not think that I should have had to give other than a general denial to a charge of this kind, but the circumstances have now enirely changed. The whole subject has been brought before the house by the motion of the hon. baronet, and I have no choice, but I do not consider that there is any indignity in being called on for explanations, or that I shall suffer humiliation in answering whatever questions may be asked. (Hear, hear.) Now let us take the charges in turn. The Procureur stated that I was a person carrying on a correspondence with Greco. My reply is, that neither directly nor indirectly, by letter or personally, have I ever had communication with that person. I never knew him, or even heard of his existence, until I saw the report in the papers of his concern in this plot. I now go back to the Tibaldi case. M. Mazzini has already voluntarily written to the press to state that as to such fund as the Tibaldi fund existed, he had never, of course, been called upon to act as treasurer. It is hardly necessary for me to add that I never held any such funds, or dispensed any money for any purpose whatever to the persons named in that conspiracy. It was one thing to have personal intimacy with a man, and another thing to be implicated in his undertakings, whether of a character which would bear investigation, or such as have recently been attributed to him. (Hear, hear.) The hon. baronet has referred to the trial of Orsini, and has suggested that my name was connected with that trial. It is the first time I ever heard of my name being connected with it. ("Oh, oh," from the opposition benches.) If the hon. baronet, or any other member of this house, will produce evidence or make any definite statement I shall be ready with an answer. (Hear, hear.) The hon. baronet then referred to certain loan notes, and the appearances, admit, have some resemblance to facts. In 1850, immediately before the proclamation of the republic, I was requested to permit of my name being placed on the boards of those notes to induce people to take them, the object being then the promotion of Italian unity. I am ready to admit that I consented to have my name so placed, but in a few weeks after I saw room to question the propriety of that step. I took counsel of a friend of mine an eminent member of the bar, Mr. Serjeant Manning, and under his advice I requested that my name might be withdrawn, and my name was withdrawn accordingly. (Hear, hear.) These are the simple facts, and the only one in which the houses can be interested; but if any member wishes to ask a question, I am ready to answer him. ("Hear hear," and cries of "Deny, deny.") There is one other important matter to which I must make some allusion. It was a natural consequence of the intimate personal relationship between us, and which I never hesitated to acknowledge, that M. Mazzini, not being able to get his letters through the regular channels, should ask me, along with his other English friends, to allow him to have his letters addressed to our houses, and to my house amongst others were letters addressed in the name which has been mentioned. (Ironical opposition cheers). They were dressed to him under the name of Signor Fiore; that name, I need hardly add, being the Italian equivalent for Flower; but I am not aware, I do not believe that any letters were addressed to me under the name of Flower. (Hear, hear.) I entirely admit at the same time that it is neither advisable nor fitting, whatever may be the contents of M. Mazzini's correspondence, that the letters should be addressed to the house of a person in my position. (Opposition cheers.) But it has not been necessary to make such a suggestion to M. Mazzini, for he has himself taken steps to prevent in the future the direction of his correspondence to my address. (Laughter from the opposition.) I have contented myself with stating facts—I repeat that I have no knowledge of any of those transactions which the hon. baronet referred to, and I now come to the question without further remark to the house. (Hear, hear.)

Lord H. Vane thought the house would admit that the explanations of the hon. member offered that evening were much more satisfactory than those which he had offered on a former night. What the hon. member had stated on a former occasion was in fact no explanation, but simply a defence and eulogium of M. Mazzini. That house had nothing to do with the character of M. Mazzini, nor had it any right to go against the whole moral sense of Europe. (Opposition cheers.) He said, without fear of contradiction, that in every country in Europe, amongst all men of honour and feeling, there was but one sentiment, that of detestation of Mazzini. He (Lord Vane) rejoiced that these explanations had been made, and hoped that what had passed would serve as a salutary lesson for the future.

Lord H. Lennox said the discussion upon the motion of the hon. baronet was well timed. They were told that this was a discussion upon what had been forgotten in France. But that was not the case. (Hear, hear.) He had letters from countrymen of our own resident in Paris, telling him that the feeling there was deep-seated, and that nothing but the strong hand and strong power of the Emperor had been able to suppress such public ebullitions as would have greatly endangered the peace and good underst

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Cochin.—Commander Mitcheson; Mr. Klenickchs; Mr. Williamson; Mr. Koreen; Mr. Hayne; Mr. Rittomay; Captain Fitzgerald; Mr. Gillibrand; Captain T. O. Underwood; Mr. Gassett; Mr. and Mrs. De Mello; Mr. Baker; Mr. Manson; Mr. Damaco; Mr. De Costa; Mr. Ferguson; Mr. Thompson; and 203 adults.

Per Ship *Sattara*, from Sunderland.—Mrs. Thomas and Miss Rogers.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Comoria*, to Kurrachee.—Nawab Mahomed Bahadoor and four followers and 82 natives.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Surat.—Ensign Levert and 54 natives.

The British ship *Superb*, P. C. Bourner, bound to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *May Queen*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Kurrachee*, for Kurrachee.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool ...	Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d. p. ton.	
	Readyships... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	„
	Not ready .... No offers.	
	Seeds ..... £1 10s. 0d. to £1 15 5s. 0d.	„
London	Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d. }	Nominal.
	Seeds ..... £2 0s. 0d. }	
	Coffee ..... £2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.	„
	Goods in cases £3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	„
To China		
To Clyde		No offers.
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back ...		Rs. 17 to 18

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Tuesday, 19th April, 1864.

London.

Octavia—2 cases blackwood chairs, 2 Nos., Volkart Brother.

Rowena—49 cases olibanum, 1062 cwt., 63 packages coffee, 71½ cwt., Essa Khakee; 72 packages coffee, 108 cwt., Goca Doongursee; 50 cases dry ginger syruped, 644 cwt., Samoodin Vullibhoy; 1 case sundries, 1 case blackwood flowerstand, Campbell Mitchell & Co.

Liverpool.

Algiers—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., B. H. Cama; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jeevraz Balloo; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. Bazett & Co.; 18 bales cotton, 63 cwt., Sand N. Nanabhoy.

Assyrian—100 bales cotton, 359 cwt., Canjee Hemraj; 104 bales cotton, 364 cwt., Goculdass Lilladher.

Baron Macaulay—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., James, N. Wright & Co.

Bosphorus—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Chutoorbhoor Assaria.

British Crown—48 bales wool, 144 cwt., Passo Damjee; 100½ bales cotton, 351 cwt., Rustomjee Furdoonjee & Co.; 94 bales cotton, 329 cwt., Doongersee Hurrao; 2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Passo Damjee; 59 bales cotton, 206½ cwt., Chutoorbhoy Premjee.

Balmoral—loose buffaloe horns, 200 cwt., Hassom Noormohomed; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Munguh Dadoorung; 1,000 bundles surasseeed, 500 cwt., Robertson Brothers & Co.

Concordia—16 bales cotton, 56 cwt., Vussonjee Lndha; 64 bales old cotton rags, 224 cwt., Raysee Hurpall.

Diadem—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Sewmoortee Anapooree.

East—737 bundles surasse seed, 3681 cwt., Abdool Hoosun Seabhoy.

Edmund Graham—8 bales wool, 24 cwt., Khetsee Sewjee & Co.

Frenchmen—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmuchund Narsee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vallubdass Lilladher & Co.; 32 bales wool, 96 cwt., Purmanund Hemraj.

Gladstone—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Campbell Mitchell & Co.

Lady Clarendon—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Damjee Jaitha; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Dinahar Bhickaje; 100 bales cotton 350 cwt., Sewmoortee Anapooree.

Marietta—50 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Govinjee Pragjee & Co.; 1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Jumroodh Oomersee.

May Queen—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., H. N. Nanabhoy.

Montrose—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Princess Alexandra—110 bags Linseed 165 cwt., Ramjee Khetsee.

Protector—42 bales cotton, 147 cwt., Narayen Sewjee; 70 bales cotton 255 cwt Jessinram Kissumram; 72 bales cotton, 253 cwt., Sobhchund Monchund.

Robert Watson—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Canjee Purbet & Co.; 48 bales cotton, 168 cwt., Moorarjee Cursondass.

The Whistler—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Bharmull Perbut & Co.

Uncas—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Jaitha Megjee; loose cow hoofs, 17 cwt., Mahomed Nath; 6 bales wool, 18 cwt., Bhageereelal Samputhrow; 125 bales cotton 437½ cwt., Goculdass Terpall.

Vanguard—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Macindoe Rogers & Co.

War Cloud—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Pestonjee Hormusjee.

Wm. Carvill—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., D. Byramjee & Co.; 20 bales wool, 60 cwt., Momed Dama.

Wm. Chandler—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Manock Bheemjee & Co.; 57 bales cotton, 199½ cwt., Pranjeowun Hurjeewan.

Zambia—48 bales cotton, 144 cwt., Poonsee Velljee & Co.

Havre.

Ceres—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., J. Seigfried & Co.

Hongkong.

Steamer *United Service*—2 packages sharkfins, 33 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs.. 2 packages fishmaws, 4 cwt. 9 qr. 23 lbs., Rajubally Allykajack; 1 case mowda spirit, 55 gallons, Rustomjee Cowasjee; 13 bundles fishmaws, 4 cwt., Visbandhoo Bhickaji & Co.; 2 packages mayo teeth, 2½ cwt., Dawood Hason; 151 packages Oopiate, 9½ cwt., Samjee Visram; 112½ chests M. opium, 140 each, David Sassoon & Co.; 15 chests M. opium, 139 lbs. each, Dowjee Dadabhoy Ghaihy & Co.; 14 bundles fishmaws, 4 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs., 157 bundles sharkfins, 49 cwt. 7 lbs.; Peerbhoy Damjee; 75 bundles fishmaws, 23 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs.; 12 bundles sharkfins, 3 cwt. 2 qr. Managjibhoy Dama; 50 bales shirting, 12,430 lbs., B. F. Cama Sons & Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[a. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 9)
950 Octavia, Bristow.—W. Nicol & Co.
728 Rowena, Bilton—Walter, Cooper & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 4)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

858 Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co. (c.1. Mar. 12)
1001 Algiers, Buchanan—M. N. Melissa. (c. 1. April 8)
979 Baron Macaulay—Stewart, Latham & Co. (c. 1. April 7)
1346 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 11)
1190 British Crown—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 17)
1332 Bulwark, Beaumont—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. April 7)
1363 City of Manchester—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. 1. Apr. 4)
973 Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 17)
883 Clarendon, Vongall—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1349 Chatsworth, Clover—W. Nicol & Co.
579 Colonist, Gibson.—W. Nicol & Co.
1090 Chippewa—M. N. Melissa.
998 Diadem, Cloak—W. Nicol & Co.
1303 Dreaming, Lee—C. Parsons & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 28)
1250 East, Callender—Blackwell & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 11)
1094 Edmund, Graham—McIntyre Gray & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 31)
1092 Eclipse, Lewis—Nicol & Co. (c. 1. April 7)
849 Etna, Hughes.—J. Clover & Co.
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co. (c. 1. March 28)
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—F. Sands & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 18)
650 Gladstone, Melissa.—M. N. Melissa.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown, Lawrence & C. (discharging.)
1045 Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. April 7)
1568 Harmonides, Morcan—Daly and Sorabjee.
936 J. Carsetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 5)
1022 Jason, Barclay—Curnetjee and Eduljee. (c. 1. April 4)
1707 King of Algeria, Murphy—W. Nicol & Co.(c.1. Apr. 6)
1127 Kirkham—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 16)
1344 Lady Clarendon—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 4)
1193 Mariotta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. 1. April 4)
1036 Marian Moore, Munce—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.
749 Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 9)
1219 Mistress of Orkney—Remnie, Scovell & Co.
900 Montrose, McIntyre—L. Brothers & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 17)
782 Orpo, Malvern—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 25)
1091 Otago, Masterton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
950 Owen Glendower, Morris—Mansfield & Co.
1328 Princess Alexandra—J. Clover & Co. (c. 1. April 4)
962 Priam, Irvine—J. W. Wright & Co.
1373 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 9)
1097 Palmerston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 13)
641 Robert Ritson.—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 19)
1083 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.
1161 Simcoom, Murphy—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
1432 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—J. Clover & Co.
697 Tomogonops.—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 3)
1349 Uncas, Gear—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 24)
633 Vanguard, Comelli—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 28)
1131 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 24)
1015 William Carvill—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 18)
841 William Chandler.—B. H. Cama (c. 1. Mar. 11)
1139 Zambia, Willer—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 16)

FOR LONDON *via* KURRACHEE.

861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
808 Louisa, Tillman—Framjee Cursetjee & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

510 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol &Co. (c. 1. Mar. 16
861 Ceres, Cuchlane—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. April 6)

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST.

945 Countess Russell,—A. H. Huschke & Co.
892 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 19)
618 Futtay Salam—
1138 Lady Franklin—Blay & Mackintosh. (c. 1. April 4)
803 Scindia, Carr.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST.

Arabia—H. M. Sedick & Co.
576 Krisna,—Fulcher Cooper & Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA KURRACHEE.

558 Duc de Magenta—A. H. Huschke & Co.

FOR CHINA.

1094 United Service(s)Gaine—C. M. S. N. Co.(c. 1. April 6)

FOR MOULMAIN.

747 Maria,—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

739 Chanticleer, White—H. M. Sedick.
Kate Gregory—Robinson & Co.

FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

1169 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1197 Aracana, Hatfield.
938 Alabama, Hellenbrick—Wallace & Co.
679 Asteroid, Gardener.
1261 Alsagar—Martrin, Young & Co.
1466 Advance—Stenhouse & Co.
1547 Black Eagle, Basset—Remnie Clover & Co.
1493 Birmingham,—B. H. Cama & Co.
761 Caroline, Turner.
569 City of York, Boyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1250 Castilian, Welburn—W. Nicol & C.
1179 Evelyn, Boag.—The Captain.
Euphemus, Profumo.
364 Fazul Currim—H. M. Sedick.
732 Forest Queen—E. Bates & Co.
994 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.
450 Gertrude.
949 Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co.
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
H. M. Str. Hornet.
1117 Henry Moore, Steward—Remie, Scovell & Co.
394 Harold,—Framjee Sands & Co.
867 Houghton, Stearns Hobart & Co.
1197 Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.
1353 Hereford, Walker.—
Mahomed Shah—F. A. Freeman.
1319 Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.
1172 Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co.
1145 James Seddon, Jeffries—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1363 King of Italy, Browne—Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
364 Marie Leonie—Joseph.
1069 May Queen, Pennie, Merwanjee N. Melissa.
791 Monarchy, Dyer—Mahomed.
1100 North East—Boyd—M. N. Bhownagaree.
1094 Ontario Villacott, Ewart, Latham & Co.
847 Ophir, Miles.
696 Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1184 Robinson Crusoe, Woodlock—J. Clover & Co.
810 Regina, Brown.
794 Robert Small, Darke—Forbes & Co.
939 Sattara, Killick—Nixon & Co.
893 Sebastian Cabot, Steele, Ewart, Latham & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott.
1075 Statelie—Coupland & Co.
722 Sultana, Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1179 Shen Shah,—Gillham.—H. M. Sedick.
1071 Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co.
265 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1294 Tweed—Leckie & Co.
1250 Victoria, Leask—Coupland & Co.
899 Wurtemberg, Chase,—Wallace & Co.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—April 12, Barque *Queen of Ceylon*, J Maitland, to London; Barque *Akbar*, D. Fraser, to Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1 5/8d.
Do. Credits	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 6/8d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½ to 99¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half. yearly Dividend		Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.			
Agra Bank.....	500	5	pr. ct.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8	do.	205 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....		21 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	.....		18 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6	do.	73 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank...	500	6	do.	128 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	20	5	do.	120 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bankof India, London and China	250	10	do.	225 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank....	100	.....		102 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8	do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank.....	1,000	42	do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....		39 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris..	200	4½	do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.				
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800	per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300	do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575	do.	Rs. 13,300 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350	do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited				
One whole Share comprising				Rs. 45,000 pr. share.
4 A Share...	6,000	430		
1 B Share...	6,000	170		
4 C Shares...	6,000	.....		
2 Frere Press Co's Shares.....	1,500	.....		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150	do.	Rs. 29,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co....	1,200	.....		Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.'	1,500	.....		Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.				[nominal.
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-9		pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½	do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co. ...	1,000	2½	do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.				
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500	per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....		Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....		Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.....	2,500	140	Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....		Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½	per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company ...	1,000	10	do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000		Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	.....		Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....		Rs. 95 pm.
Dawud Warehouse.	600	.....		Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....		Rs. 5,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....		Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association..	250	.....		Rs. 140 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....		Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....		Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 485 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)....	250	.....		2 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.....	250	.....		200 p. ct. nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan....	...	98
„ Loan 1835-36	...	
„ Loan 1842-43	...	95½
„ Loan 1854-55	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan	...	104½ to 105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan...	...	112½ to 113

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes.....	„ 10
Spanish Dollars.....	„ 210
Carolus.....	„ 209
Mexican Dollars.....	„ 209
German Crowns.....	„ 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 222
Bar Silver	„ 105-8
Gold Leaf.....	„ 10-6

PRICES CURRENT (16th April 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.).....	Rs. 585 to 590
New Dholera, (ready.)	„ 590 to 600
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„ 590 to 595
New Oomravutteur	„ 515 to 520
Old Dharwar Sawgine	„ 525 to 530
New Barsee and Nuggur	„ 525 to 530
New Veeravul	„ 525 to 528
New Khandeish	„ 510 to 515
New Comptchee	„ 530 to 535
New Accote	„ 550 to 555
New Mangalore.....	„ 535 to 540
New Hinghunguut	„ 620 to 625

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,560 to 1,510.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 2 to 6 4 per cwt

Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	„	5 12 to 5 14
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	„	31 to 32.
Niger	„	27 to 28 Nominal.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

(With power to increase.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde Punjab, and Delhi Railways.)

Deputy Chairman.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited.)

HARRY BORRODAILE, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways.)

ARCHIBALD BOYD, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London.)

WILLIAM DENT, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China.)

SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.)

WILLIAM MACKINNON, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)

SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland.)

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies.)

JOHN THORNTON, Esq., (late Secretary to Government of India, N. W. Provinces.)

GEORGE WORMS Esq., (of Messrs. G. and A. Worms, London.)

Auditors.

WILLIAM DENT, Esq., Bickley, Bromley, Kent.

J. EDMUND ANDERDON, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)

Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Bankers in Scotland.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Bankers in Ireland.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND,

Solicitors.

Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.

Manager.—T. G. CRAIG, Esq.

IN INDIA.

NEALE, PORTER, Esq., (Managing Director.)

Branches.

BOMBAY.....A. Mackintosh, Esq., Manager.
KURRACHEE.....R. E. K. Wilkinson, Esq., Manager.
LAHORE.....W. J. Oliver, Esq., Acting Manager.
Other Branches in course of being opened.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the current rates of Exchange:—

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Hoondies, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, at the following rates:—
Repayable on Demand, in sums of Rs. 50 or upwards, at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice at 3 per ct. per an
„ 6 „ at 5 „ „
„ 12 „ at 6 „ „

To constituents requiting the Bank's drafts on England, the notice of withdrawl on Fixed Deposits will generally be dispensed with.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

On Interest or Dividends, ½ per cent. Commission is charged if the amounts be paid in India.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted Home in the Bank's Bills.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 5th April 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—
Six months' sight..... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Three „ „ ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
Two „ „ ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
One „ „ ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 2s. 0½d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe..... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1864.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money has been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed *"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,"*

P. E. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0⅞d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0⅝d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount insured or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends therefor being remitted to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. at 2s. 1½d. „
3 Do. at 2s. 1d. „
2 Do. at 2s. 0¾d. „
1 Do. at 2s. 0½d. „
On Demand (Head Office)..... at 2s. 0⅛d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency remits Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. „
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. „
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. „
„ On demand ..... 2s. 0d. „
On Scotland } do. ... } 1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. }

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months..... 10 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 „ „
Do. 12 do. ..... 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advanced rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms,—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 16th March 1864. Acting Agent

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities, ½ per cent., on the amount realized on inv